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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1988

Dole's Instincts Sense Victory

Bush's Lead Melts in New Hampshire

By Edward Walsh and James R. Dickenson

PETERBOROUGH, New Hampshire — Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, is at one of those rare personal moments in politics when every instinct of the veteran campaigner tells him he is going to win.

Eight years ago, he came to the snow-covered towns of New Hampshire, the first presidential primary state, and was humiliated. He can recall the exact number of votes he received: 592.

But when things are going your way, as they are for Mr. Dole, even a distant defeat can be turned to advantage.



Bob Dole in New Hampshire.

The audience applauded, and then Mr. Dole said something he had not dared to utter in public until then: "If Bob Dole can win in this state, I might even be president. That's how important it is."

Chancellor Might Quit Amid Waldheim Furor

By Robert D. McElroy

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria said Sunday that he might resign because the uproar surrounding President Kurt Waldheim was preventing his government from coping with other business.

The demonstrators later marched to Mr. Waldheim's office in the former palace of the Habsburg emperors, some carrying a banner reading: "Go! Kurt! Go!"

Gephardt Bid Stirrs Fears About Trade

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — Representative Richard A. Gephardt's success in Iowa with his tough-sounding message on trade has reawakened congressional interest in passing trade legislation this year but aroused concern in the Reagan administration that the trade debate will turn partisan if the Gephardt message plays as well in other states as it did in Iowa.

The first-place finish by Mr. Gephardt among Democratic presidential candidates in Iowa also has raised fears in South Korea that his trade message will add a political push to the pressure Seoul already faces from Washington to drop barriers to U.S. products and revalue its currency.

One of Mr. Gephardt's emotional television commercials on the trade issue, as well as the Missouri senator's standard campaign speech, focus on South Korean taxes and tariffs, which he says drive up the price of a \$10,000 American car to \$48,000.

"I want you to take off those taxes and tariffs. If you don't, you're going to be wondering how you're going to be selling Hyundai in America for \$48,000," Mr. Gephardt says, addressing South Korea. It is a punch line that sparks applause.

In a speech on Wednesday, the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, attacked the main point in Mr. Gephardt's campaign commercial: that high South Korean tariffs on U.S. cars are unfair.

"There's nothing unfair about the imposition of those tariffs because we impose tariffs, too," Mr. Yeutter said.

He predicted that trade would not last as a major political issue until the election in November. "It should not be a political issue," Mr. Yeutter said.

But analysts in Washington said that Mr. Gephardt had tapped into the growing pressure to resist South Korean taxes and tariffs are unfair or illegal under international trade rules.

They said he has touched a new wellspring of American concern about the economy and the decline of the nation's international standing. This concern will affect the rest of the election campaign and the way the country is governed, no matter who is elected president, the analysts said.

This concern arises from five years of record U.S. trade deficits; See TRADE, Page 13



Going Great, Going 'Round at the Calgary Games

1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

Vida Ventsene, left, of the Soviet Union won the women's 10-kilometer cross-country race Sunday, getting the first gold medal of the Winter Olympics in record-breaking time.

The men's downhill fell afoul of high winds and was postponed, but Cheryl Peake, right, of Britain went for spina with her partner, Andrew Naylor, in practice for the figure skating competition.

Ben Ali: Tunisia's Enigmatic President

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON Post Service TUNIS — In his first 100 days in power, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali has emerged from the shadowy world of military intelligence and police repression to be hailed here as a political reformer who has rescued Tunisia from the brink of chaos.

Mr. Bourguiba's Destourian Socialist Party, and calling elections before they are due in 1991. The president stated his attitude as "Why not?"

"I listen. I think. I act. But I don't like to talk. I learned that in the United States," he says, referring to a six-month period of training at the now defunct Senior Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, near Baltimore.

At present, he leaves the impression that he is working to build a broad political base among moderates that will allow him eventually to run for a popularly mandated term as president.

In Japan, Low-Cost Phones Are for Export Only

By Fred Hiatt

TOKYO — When discount stores here recently began selling cordless Panasonic telephones for about \$80 instead of the normal \$615, consumers were delighted. But the outraged Japanese manufacturer, Matsushita Electric Co., said the phones had been made for the less exacting U.S. market, and were not suitable for Japanese customers.

Buyers were delighted to be paying one-eighth the usual price. But Matsushita was furious, saying the phones, meant for the U.S. market, were 'not comparable with the high-quality models we sell in Japan.'

price. That success has helped create a trade imbalance in Japan's favor that totaled \$52.13 billion last year.

ers are more interested in quality than price whether the product be rice, beef or cordless phones. American companies here also often take a higher markup on their products.

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Managua Sets Money Reform

By Robert D. McElroy

MANAGUA (UPI) — President Daniel Ortega Saenz of Nicaragua announced Sunday a major monetary reform in an effort to cope with inflation that economists said could reach 12,000 percent this year.

The reform eliminates the cordoba, Nicaragua's official currency, and replaces it with a new unit to be called the "new cordoba," worth 10 U.S. cents.

6 Die in Zurich Fire

By Robert D. McElroy

ZURICH (Reuters) — Six persons died in a blaze at the International Hotel here Sunday, a fire department spokesman said. The fire broke out in a restaurant on the 31st floor of the five-star hotel, which is located between the city center and the airport.

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The Boy Scouts will let U.S. women lead troops. Page 3.

Business/Finance The New York Post and its unions will meet Monday to discuss wage cuts. Page 9.

Dr. Ruth Goes International With Sex Therapy for Europe

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — Achtung, young lovers, wherever you are. Dr. Ruth is talking to you — in German, French or English, on television or radio, daytime, nighttime, anytime's the right time. So pull up a chair and pay attention as America's celebrated sex therapist offers advice on how to spice up your love life.

Millions of Americans have tuned in and turned on to Ruth Westheimer's blend of frank-but-safe sex talk over the past few years, elevating her from cult figure to nationwide celebrity.

Although West Germans are commonly more reticent about engaging in public discussion of sexual matters, that reluctance appears to be melting due to the pioneering of Dr. Ruth — as just about everyone in the United States knows her — and the advent of private television and radio stations.

In West Germany, her counsel is dispensed in a three-minute television segment titled, "Tut's doch!" or "Do it!" which airs every Friday from 8 to 8:30 A.M. during the breakfast show "Guten Morgen, Deutschland" on the RTL-Plus cable network.

AIDS: Not Like Black Death

U.S. Says Illness Is Not Infecting General Population

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — As the AIDS epidemic moves into its eighth year in the United States, the evidence grows ever stronger that the much-feared explosive invasion of the general population is not occurring, and never will.

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Druze Protest in Golan

Tear Gas Is Used As Police Subdue Stone-Throwers

By John Kifer

JERUSALEM — Druze villagers in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights fought the police Sunday as the unrest in the occupied territories spread to another segment of the Arab population.

Hundreds of stone-throwing Druze were dispersed with tear gas by a police force numbering over 1,000 at Majdal Shams, the largest of four Druze villages on the strategic plateau captured from Syria in 1967.

The Druze on the Golan Heights demonstrate each Feb. 14, the date when Israeli law was extended over the area in 1982.

The Druze are Arabs who follow a secretive offshoot of Shiite Islam. The rites are known only to elders and initiates, and the Druze believe that reincarnation keeps their community intact.

A warlike, mountaineer people, Druze from Israel have been loyal to the Jewish state and serve in the army and border police, which handles much of the security to the occupied territories and Jerusalem.

The Druze number so heavily in the tough, paramilitary border police that the units, in their distinctive green berets, are sometimes referred to on Arab streets simply as "Druzi."

There were scattered clashes in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and military curfews kept more than 100,000 Palestinians confined to their homes on Sunday.

The Israeli cabinet held its regular weekly meeting, sitting in secret as the Ministerial Defense Committee to discuss the unrest, over in its third month.

The coalition government remained bitterly divided over a U.S. peace initiative to be pressed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a Middle East trip later this month.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been backing off what had appeared to be an earlier tepid approval of the initiative.

The Hebrew-language newspapers were filled with speculation Sunday that Mr. Shamir's Likud faction, fearful that it might be pushed into negotiations, was considering ending its alliance with the rival Labor Party and its leader, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and breaking up the government.

Mr. Shultz has said that the basis for the peace effort must be "territory in exchange for peace." The U.S. plan is understood to include some form of international "event" to open negotiations in April, elections in the occupied territories and negotiations on the final status of the areas by the end of the year.

"The Likud standpoint is known," said Labor and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav after a cabinet meeting Sunday. "We are opposed to every attempt to exchange territories for peace. We do not believe this is a practical arrangement."

Further detentions are expected, an army official said. He said the detainees were being questioned but that no charges had been filed. Newspaper reports said the Arab men survived burial under dirt dumped on them by a bulldozer.

Managua Sets Money Reform

By Robert D. McElroy

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The reform eliminates the cordoba, Nicaragua's official currency, and replaces it with a new unit to be called the "new cordoba," worth 10 U.S. cents.

Mr. Ortega said the new currency would go into effect Monday and that Nicaraguans would have three days to exchange their old money.

Mr. Waldheim's spokesman, Gerold Christian, previously denied these reports.

6 Die in Zurich Fire

By Robert D. McElroy

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WORLD BRIEFS

Nunn Sees Need to Slow Debate on Modernizing Weapons

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is arguably the most influential U.S. legislator on security matters. After a weeklong trip through Western Europe last week, he spoke to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Did you hear anything strikingly new in Europe? A. Concern about NATO is higher than I'd realized after the INF Treaty, mainly because it played against a disturbing background, including the Reykjavik summit and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) still perceived as part of U.S. isolationism and a threat, which it might be someday, to the capability of the independent deterrents in France and Britain.

A. The agenda of that meeting is as important as the planning for a U.S.-Soviet summit: If it produces only handshakes and smiles, that will make people more nervous. We need to figure out the nature and timing of a NATO conventional arms control proposal. And I myself think we need to figure out how we can build the

NATO countries are the ultimate in protectionism. NATO governments need to work out a pre-agreed system of what to do if the West gets the signal to mobilize. But I'm afraid our much groundwork is getting done.

superiority in conventional forces makes us need nuclear forces. Q. What do you think about France's growing military cooperation with West Germany? A. I'm positive about it. Symbolically and psychologically, it's reassuring to Germans. It indicates a new commitment by France to deal more with its allies, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. Is pressure rising in Congress to remove U.S. troops from Europe? A. U.S. officials realize this is not the time to talk about troop cuts, but over the long haul, besides the burden-sharing problem, the main message is this: If NATO can fight a conventional war for 30 days, it will strengthen deterrence and be powerfully coupling in the United States.

Q. How soon should NATO announce a conventional arms proposal? A. As soon as possible. This is the real disarmament prize, and it will be the most difficult.

Q. Is there any chance of revived bipartisanship in U.S. foreign policy? A. We've got bipartisanship on some major issues. We were consistent on INF through Democratic and Republican administrations, with different Congresses.

EC Leaders Reach Pact On Financial Overhaul

By James M. Markham New York Times Service BRUSSELS — An emergency meeting of the leaders of the 12-nation European Community has reached an agreement that will permit an overhaul of its finances and ease the transition to a barrier-free market by 1992.

But in the two days of negotiations, Mrs. Thatcher found herself increasingly isolated. On the central issue of subsidies, she was supported only by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands. Throughout Friday, the prime minister's spokesman, Bernard Ingham, conveyed deep gloom and pessimism to reporters.



MOSCOW SHOWS SS-20s — A Soviet SS-20 missile unit, one of those to be destroyed under the terms of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, being filmed by East European television crews at a base in the Soviet Union.

television said the Eastern journalists had asked to visit the base, at an undisclosed location. They saw several of the missiles on Saturday. The commentator showed copies of U.S. satellite photos of the missile base and said, "Now we are displaying it ourselves."

Soviets Seek Limits on Sea-Based Missiles

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, in an apparent hardening of its position at the Geneva arms talks, has asked the United States to agree to limit the number of sea-launched cruise missiles that are armed with conventional warheads, U.S. officials say.

Cruise missiles are guided, subsonic weapons that travel in the atmosphere. The question of cruise missiles aboard submarines and ships has long been a nettlesome issue in the Geneva arms talks on long-range weapons.

Reagan administration officials believed that the two sides made progress on this question at the summit meeting in Washington. The joint statement issued at that meeting reaffirmed the U.S. insistence that a new treaty would limit "long-range, nuclear-armed" versions. No mention was made of conventional versions.

Other experts speculate that the Soviet proposal recognizes the problem. They say that it may be an indirect way of capping the total number of long-range cruise missiles deployed at sea so that there would be an upper limit on the missiles that could potentially be armed with nuclear warheads.

1950s Arrive on the Hungarian Screen

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service BUDAPEST — Choking with emotion, the elderly couple on the screen told how, as Jews, they had been deported to Nazi death camps in World War II and had been the only members of their families to survive.

ry emerged as the most honored film of this year's festival, easily outdistancing the feature films. Its popularity among film professionals and an elite audience of Hungarian artists, journalists and intellectuals demonstrated how a

Soviets Playing Down Collision of Warships

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has blamed the United States for the "military provocation" in which two U.S. Navy vessels and Soviet warships bumped in the Black Sea on Friday, but Moscow expressed hope that the incident would not hamper Soviet-American relations.

three-mile territorial limit recognized by the United States. When the U.S. ships failed to respond to an order to leave, they were scolded by Soviet warships, the Pentagon said. The United States on Friday protested the Soviet actions, saying that the two U.S. ships had done nothing to provoke the Soviet vessels.

Mr. Gerasimov, reading from the diplomatic representation, said, "The American ships did not react to signals given by a Soviet border guard ship in advance to warn them of their approaching the state border of the U.S.S.R. and did not make suggested changes in their course."

He added, "A considerable distance inside Soviet territorial waters, the American naval ships executed dangerous maneuvering which led to a collision with Soviet naval ships."

Greek Cypriots Vote for President After a Hotly Contested Campaign

By Reuters NICOSIA — Greek Cypriots voted in presidential elections Sunday after a hotly contested campaign focusing on policies toward Turkish Cypriots and ways to reunify the island.

The election was not expected to produce a clear winner with more than half the total vote. A run-off election between the two top contenders is planned for Feb. 21.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

Corsica Rebels Blow Up Villa

Associated Press International AJACCIO, Corsica — Corsican separatists burst into a villa, forced an Italian businessman and his family to leave at gunpoint and then blew up the building, the police said Sunday.

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DOONESBURY comic strip panels with dialogue: "I CAN'T SEEM TO SHARE THIS FEELING OF... OF... DESTINY!" "HEY! DONE! YOU'RE BLOCKING MY LIGHT!" "HE ONCE SAT ON THE LAP OF VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON."

DOONESBURY comic strip panels with dialogue: "COULD YOU PASS THE NIXON PAPER, MR. SECRETARY?" "IT WAS AN UNUSUAL CHILDHOOD."

DOONESBURY comic strip panels with dialogue: "A RETURN TO tradition, Gen. Sir Alfred M. Gray, commander of the Marine Corps, has ordered that units poised to land in the United States be designated 'Expeditionary' instead of 'Marine'."

50 Wounded in Bangladesh Violence

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — At least 50 people were wounded when rival political groups clashed and policemen battled stone-throwing protesters in the latest general strike in Bangladesh on Sunday.

Critic of Noriega Is Halted at Airport

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The retired General Ruben Paredes, a former commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, was halted by security agents Sunday at the Panama City international airport as he tried to board a commercial flight to the United States.

Nora Astorga, Nicaragua Envoy, Dies

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Nora Astorga, 39, Nicaragua's chief delegate to the United Nations who gained fame during the Sandinista revolution for having a Nicaraguan general loyal to Anastasio Somoza to his death, died Sunday of cancer.

Romanian Is Freed to Return to UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The government of Romania, which has been strongly criticized by Western governments for its human rights record, has unexpectedly allowed one of its citizens to return to his United Nations post in Geneva after confining him to Romania for more than two years.

British Ferry Workers Still Striking

DOVER, England (AP) — Ferry workers voted Sunday to continue a strike that has halted the 11 English Channel ferries of P & O European Ferries based in Dover.

Cost of Frequent-Flier Plans Assailed

NEW YORK (UPI) — The cost of supporting programs that reward frequent airline travelers with additional, free miles of travel or upgrades of service is a greater threat to the financial condition of U.S. airlines than any price war to date, according to an airline analyst.

TRAVEL UPDATE

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ASA Rep for Change AMERICAN TOPICS Living Out Drones, Good People Too, The Opening-night party for the 'serious money'...

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A NASA Report Recommends Major Changes for the Shuttle

By Chris Spolar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Significant changes should be made before the space shuttle's next launch to eliminate sporadic erosion in the heat-resistant material that protects the nozzle of its booster rocket, according to a 240-page internal report being reviewed by NASA.

In describing the erosion, the report said tests showed that the material — a carbon-and-resin fiber slightly more than an inch thick inside the nozzle's aft exit cone — had on several occasions suffered fractures, "so numerous, so large, so closely spaced and so extensive that the integrity of the entire cone came into question."

The report enumerates steps to improve the durability of the dense carbon material that shields the cone from the hot propellant exhaust generated at launching. The cone, about 12.5 feet (3.8 meters) in diameter, directs exhaust and helps the rocket gain enough thrust to ensure a successful lift-off.

"Nowhere does the report," obtained in its final form, describe the problem as potentially catastrophic. Top officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say that initial concern over the erosion has been tempered by two recent tests, which resulted in the limited erosion considered normal in flight.

Royce Mitchell, who as NASA's project manager for the solid rocket motor is reviewing the report, which was sent to the space agency about two weeks ago, said, "Some of those changes are fairly major changes."

But he added that because of the recent successful tests, "we don't feel a need for a radical departure from what we've been doing."

On the other hand, four of the six engineers who have spent hundreds of hours since August studying the erosion at the request of the rocket

manufacturer, Morton Thiokol Inc., say they think the carbon material poses a risk of "borderline performance" and recommend that changes be made before the shuttle's next flight, scheduled in August.

"Few of us can believe a material as bad as this and so little understood has been allowed to remain," said an engineer who attended a meeting in September when the majority presented preliminary suggestions. "Those recommendations were not made lightly."

Two engineers disagreed in written comments, disputing the seriousness of the problem, questioning the data used to support the recommendations and arguing that additional tests would cause unnecessary delays and increase costs. They supported several less radical changes.

At the same time, one of those dissenters, Howard K. Larson of the Ames Research Center, a unit of NASA, said in his three-page dissent that the nozzle should not be used after the August flight.

"The current nozzle represents 1940s technology in its design, materials, fabrication procedures, hardware, location, atmosphere control, etc.," Mr. Larson wrote.

This difference of opinion, common within an agency that must deal with evolving technologies, raises the question that has consumed the space agency since the shuttle Challenger exploded in 1986 and throughout its two-year effort to return to manned flight: How safe is safe?

There are engineers at Morton Thiokol and NASA who argue that all identifiable problems should be corrected to their technological best before the shuttle flies again. But other engineers say that approach sets up an impossible goal: risk-free flight.

"There are probably thousands



The opposition leader Domingo Laino, center, head of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, was arrested during a weekend demonstration in Asunción that called on voters to boycott the election.

Stroessner Is Re-elected to 8th Term As Dissidents Boycott in Paraguay

United Press International

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, 75, won an eighth consecutive term as president Sunday in balloting marked, according to foreign observers, by vote fraud.

Unofficial returns showed General Stroessner's party winning 80 to 95 percent of the vote.

Jo Marie Grieshaber, a consultant to the Democratic Party in the United States, said she observed "really flagrant" fraud, including underage children voting and "several people voting several times."

A French observer, François Jacob, said that at the polling stations he inspected there were no ballots for the opposition party and that voters had to handle ballots under the eyes of ruling party officials. "It was a carnival," he said.

Active protests

Earlier, Alan Riding of *The New York Times* reported from Asunción: "The campaign was marked by surprising level of anti-government protest."

The candidates of two opposition parties are formally challenging General Stroessner, although few Paraguayans seem to know their names, and only posters of the dictator are visible on the streets of the capital.

But while the government is expected to attribute about 90 percent of the votes to General Stroessner, other opposition groups are hoping that widespread abstentions will highlight growing dissatisfaction with a regime that has ruled virtually unchallenged since 1954.

Formed into a Committee for Free Elections, these groups have held many demonstrations over the past six weeks to urge the two-million-strong electorate to abstain or, in the case of government workers who must show they have voted, to annul their ballots.

The latest such demonstration took place in central Asunción on Saturday, and, like most others, it was broken up by policemen using clubs and tear gas.

While posing no serious threat to the regime, the opposition campaign of agitation appears to have injected a level of tension that has not normally accompanied Paraguayan elections.

Reagan, in Final Talks With de la Madrid, Puts Accent on the Positive

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

MAZATLAN, Mexico — The leaders of the United States and Mexico, meeting in the twilight of their presidencies, hailed improvement of economic and law enforcement relations between their nations while agreeing to disagree on Central America policy.

In their sixth and probably final meeting on Saturday, President Ronald Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid also said that the U.S. and Mexican authorities were cooperating more effectively in the international effort to curb the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

"Mexico emphatically ratifies its decision to combat drug trafficking, a cancer of contemporary society and a risk to national security, with the utmost energy," Mr. de la Madrid said in a speech in Mazatlán, a Pacific coastal resort.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said afterward that drug enforcement issues had dominated the discussions of the presidents and added that neither Mexico nor the United States had done enough to control the illegal drug flow.

Relations between the two presidents have ranged from frigid to formal, but the public ceremonies on Saturday were cordial by previous standards. Both leaders stressed positive aspects of the U.S.-Mexican relationship, particularly trade, rather than continuing tensions on drug and immigration and disagreement on Nicaragua.

In his speech, Mr. de la Madrid cited "ample evidence of an improvement in the climate of our relations and substantial progress in dealing with a number of issues" on the U.S.-Mexican agenda.

Officials on both sides said the positive tone of the meeting reflected economic concerns and a desire of both presidents to conclude their personal meetings on a positive note. Mr. Reagan has 11 months remaining in office; Mr. de la Madrid's term will end in December, but he will be a lame duck after a new president is elected July 6.

After years of deploring Third World debt and calling for greater austerity measures in Mexico, the Reagan administration endorsed at the end of last year a Mexican plan to exchange up to \$20 billion of its \$105 billion debt for 20-year Mexican bonds collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues with the same maturity. In a speech, Mr. Reagan told Mr. de la Madrid that this was an "innovative, market-based solution."

The Mexicans want the Reagan administration to encourage U.S. banks to purchase these bonds. Mr.

U.S. Boy Scouts to Let Women Lead

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — In a landmark concession to changes in the American family and society, the Boy Scouts of America have dropped their 75-year ban on adult women as troop leaders.

The decision by the Boy Scouts' national executive board was hailed on Saturday by women who had been fighting the ban in the courts and by divorced women who had been hampered by it in supporting their sons' scouting activities.

The decision, made on Thursday in Washington, but not immediately announced, "is a victory for all scouts from single-parent families," said Phyllis

Gibson of Goleta, California, who had to cancel a camping trip for her sons' troop last year when she could not supervise it because of the men-only rule.

"It means they will have the same contact with scouting as families that have a father at home," said Ms. Gibson, who is divorced.

"Troops have been falling down because there aren't enough men to lead them," said Catherine Pollard, 69, a scouting enthusiast in Milford, Connecticut.

She had been fighting the men-only rule since 1974, when the Boy Scouts denied her request to be formally declared scoutmaster of a troop she was leading. Ms. Pollard lost her case in 1987 in the state Supreme Court on a technicality.

She said Saturday she would look for a new troop to lead.

Boy Scout executives at the national headquarters in Irving, Texas, had defended the rule, which dates from 1910, as necessary to the Boy Scout experience.

A 1987 letter from the chief scout executive, Ben H. Love, spoke of "the principle that developing boys need a close association with adult males who can provide models of manhood."

After the rule change, however, United Press International quoted a Boy Scout spokesman, Barclay Balbas, as saying, "The decision is that we have removed all gender restrictions on all volunteer positions in the organization."

Girls, Mr. Balbas said, will still be barred from membership.

About 500,000 of the estimated 1.1 million adult volunteers in the Boy Scouts are women, but they have been restricted to lower-level posts. The new rule opens to women assignments as leaders and assistant leaders of Webelos dens for 10-year-old Cub Scouts; scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters of Boy Scout troops, whose members are usually 11 to 17 years of age; and coaches and assistant coaches for Varsity Scouts, ages 14 to 18.

Last year, attorneys for the Boy Scouts asked a Superior Court judge in Santa Barbara, California, to dismiss Ms. Gibson's suit on the ground that the Boy Scouts is not a business organization and thus not subject to California civil rights laws. The judge overruled the motion, and an attorney for Ms. Gibson said she was planning to seek an injunction allowing Ms. Gibson to supervise a camping trip.

Informers' Fabrications At Core of FBI Inquiry

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Bureau of Investigation's sweeping inquiry into a group opposed to U.S. policy in Central America was prompted largely by an undercover informer who has said he invented much of his information.

The informer, Frank Varella, a former evangelist from El Salvador, told a congressional subcommittee last year that the investigation of supposed terrorists links had simply been an excuse for the FBI to intimidate opponents of U.S. foreign policy.

Although his credibility was questioned at the time and the hearings dropped, recently released FBI documents show that the thrust of his account was essentially correct. Furthermore, the files suggest, Mr. Varella helped keep the inquiry going with information that one congressman describes as "laughable."

Mr. Varella told congressional investigators that the bureau had urged him to fabricate justification for a terrorist inquiry. His testimony made clear that the information was fabricated, but left unclear whether he generated the information on his own for money or whether the bureau suggested the misinformation they wanted him to provide.

The FBI's investigation, which first gained wide attention through release of bureau files late last month, lasted nearly five years and involved thousands of hours of work. It officially ended in 1985 with no indictments, but the consequences promise continuing em-

Washington to Curtail Distributing Some Food

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government will halt emergency distribution of cheese and dry milk to low-income families beginning in May due to a depletion in government stockpiles, the Agriculture Department has said.

"Cheese, non-fat dry milk, rice and honey distributions will be suspended when we have given it all away," John Bode, assistant secretary of agriculture for food and consumer services, said Friday. "When we get more, we will distribute it."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Driving Out Drones, But Good People Too

George S. Vest, personnel chief of the U.S. Foreign Service, concedes that he "didn't like the new Foreign Service Act" when it was passed by Congress in 1980, and still has reservations about it. Modeled on the system used by the U.S. military services, the law requires that officers either move up or out.

"I liked the old system," Mr. Vest, representative to the European Community in Brussels from 1981 to 1985, told *The New York Times*. "You could select out somebody who was inadequate but in practice we didn't. We carried a lot of drones."

The new system has been widely criticized for dropping some of the service's best. "We lose good people," Mr. Vest said. "Darned good people."

Novice diplomats today are a "different crowd" from his own class of 1947, said Mr. Vest, 69. "Instead of coming fresh out of college they have worked elsewhere. Their average age is 30."

"As for striped pants, 'I bought my cutaway in 1947 for \$30,' Mr. Vest said. "I haven't worn it since 1950."

Short Takes

The opening-night party for Broadway's "Sevens Money," a play by Caryl Churchill about dastardly doings in the financial markets, was held on the floor of the New York Commodity Exchange, with many traders and members of the cast screaming at each other in a mock session in the trading pits. "People have a sense of humor about themselves," said Alan Brody, chairman of the exchange.

In a return to tradition, General Alfred M. Gray, commander of the Marine Corps, has ordered that units poised aboard ships to intervene in foreign countries be designated "expeditionary" instead of "amphibious." Thus, what had been a Marine Amphibious Unit of about 1,800 marines is now a Marine Expeditionary Unit. U.S. troops who fought in France in World War I, including marines, were known as the American Expeditionary Force. After that, marine units serving

Notes About People

Justice Thurgood Marshall, the only black to sit on the Supreme Court, says he has signed with Little Brown & Co. to write an autobiography with the help of Carl Rowan, a black political newspaper columnist. The *New York Times* noted that Justice Marshall, 79, has plenty to recall: his boyhood experiences with segregation in Baltimore, his brushes with angry white mobs in the South, his years as chief lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

These Are the Days Of Total Disclosure

From the "Hers" column by Margo Kaufman, a guest writer from Venice, California, in *The New York Times*:

Nothing (and this includes rape, incest, impotence, infidelity, manic depression, past lives, plastic surgery) is shameful anymore. This is the golden age of full disclosure. Actors, authors, athletes begin comebacks with front-page confessions about their "chemical dependencies" (isn't anyone embarrassed to be a drug addict?) followed by television coverage when they check in at the Betty Ford clinic.

And it trickles down to ordinary life. Lately, everyone I meet behaves as if they're on a talk show and the interviewer has just asked them, "Just between us, for the up-close-and-personal truth. What used to be regarded as airing your dirty linen in public has come to be regarded as small talk."

Arthur Higbee

RIEFS

adesh Violence
east 50 people were wounded in clashes between police and protesters in Bangladesh on Sunday. Police, linked to rural elections, took place in four districts. At least 35 people were killed. One man was killed when protesters, throwing stones and bricks, attacked a police station in Dhaka on Saturday and Sunday were in a state of emergency. Hussain Mohammad Ershad

ited at Airport
General Ruben Paredes, a defense Forces, was halted by international airport as he returned to the United States. A Panamanian military leader, General Noriega as head of the military, he was told he could not leave the country. A charge against him for

guia Envoy, Dies
— Nora Astorga, 39, was who gained fame during the 1960s as a general loyal to Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Pérez Vega, deputy commander, where Sandinista guerrillas tried to subdue General Noriega. She said the original charge and exchange him for

Return to UN
The government of Nicaragua and UN officials use him reflected a desire on the part of the United States to use privileges unless

DPDATE

rs Still Striking
workers voted Sunday to continue annual ferries of P & O line.

er Plans Assault
supporting programs that are free miles of travel or special condition of U.S. airlines.

Some of Alitalia's
in Airport in Rome on Saturday to protest the merger.

il be closed or services
suspended this week because

NEW YORK
YOU'RE BLOCKING MY LIGHT!

NEW YORK
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK
THE NEW YORK TIMES

OPINION

Herald Tribune

Who's in Charge Now?

From World War II until last year, New York was the world's leading center of international banking. But now Japan has most of the world's biggest banks, and Tokyo has overtaken New York in international banking. Similarly, London has surpassed New York in the volume of foreign exchange that it handles. These changes, minor in themselves, are further illustrations of the development of a world financial system with many centers of power, of which none is dominant. That raises a question: Who's in charge?

Down to Brass Talks

A curiosity of world politics is that many problems arise from military perceptions yet military adversaries seldom talk to each other. Diplomats talk, often to discuss matters well understood only by the warriors. Warriors, somehow, seem to talk directly only when the shooting stops. All of which explains why there is something encouraging about the talks between U.S. and Soviet military men.

For Justice in Ulster

Hope for peace in Ulster is founded on an agreement signed more than two years ago between the British and Irish governments. The two countries promised to make a cooperative effort to fight terrorism, increase border security and improve the administration of justice in cases involving the continuing conflict in Northern Ireland. Within the last two weeks, however, Irish confidence in the administration of justice in Britain has suffered a serious blow, and the cooperative agreement has been undermined.

Gephardt Is Dangerous

Richard Gephardt, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, argues that foreigners freeze out American products. He says that American jobs with unfair regulations and tariffs, meanwhile shipping more and more of their own products into the United States. He sponsored a polarizing amendment to the House trade bill that would raise U.S. tariffs against products from countries which, like South Korea and Japan, run a persistent and substantial export surplus in their trade with America.

Israelis and Palestinians Need an American Initiative

By Jimmy Carter

The writer was president of the United States from 1977 to 1981.

ATLANTA — While the situation in the occupied territories continues to deteriorate, neither the Palestinians nor the Israelis can or will make the first genuine move toward reconciliation. Only strong action from Washington can end the violence. Among several dozen Palestinians with whom I met in the occupied territories last year, there was an almost unanimous assertion that the Palestine Liberation Organization was their sole representative and spokesman, but at the same time a realization that the PLO was almost totally ineffective in making progress.



The Adversary Behind Desperate Boys

THE whole world is shocked by the pictures of boys throwing stones and soldiers beating them. It's painful even to see the pictures. But I'm not sure that the world understands in full measure that the real enemy which confronts Israel behind these boys — who are really desperate — are those who want to kill Israel. Those behind them are simply looking for opportunities to mobilize the world, with the help of these pictures, to make Israel make concessions which would be the beginning of its destruction.

Time for the Palestinians' Own 'Israel'

By William R. Polk

VENCE, France — As the death toll in the occupied territories has mounted, it has become clear that a return to the status quo ante is unlikely. Even for the "victors," the predictable future is unattractive and potentially disastrous. For more than half a century, the concerned governments have substituted for clear thinking and sound policy the vague hope that the Palestine problem would simply go away.

It is long past time to seize the initiative to bring about peace. To do that we have to face the realities as unemotionally as possible. There are no "bad guys." As part of its campaign to win World War I, the British promised what was then a province of the Ottoman empire both to the Arabs and to the Zionists. Politicians, government officials and scholars have argued ever since over the fine points, but both Jews and Arabs have a claim. In the 1930s, as an already crude and disgusting Western anti-Semitism reached its nadir in Nazism, Jews became desperate. When most other refugees were closed, they migrated in tens of thousands to Palestine, determined to make that refuge permanent. The Arab population, of course, feared that the incoming Jews would take away their homeland.

A Radical Nationalist Surge in Israel

THE forces of radical nationalism in Israel are on the rise, and have been since 1973. The election will be bitter and divisive, and all the unspoken issues and resentments that never surfaced in 1984 will come to the fore. There is a good possibility that the Labor Party will either disintegrate or split between the hawks of Yitzhak Rabin, Haim Bar-Lev and Shlomo Hillel, and Shimon Peres's liberal wing. The result will be another decline in the strength of Labor, similar to the one plaguing Britain's Labor Party.

Nothing Less Than Independence

PALESTINIANS, like any other people, hope to live freely on their land. We like to choose our form of government, elect our leaders and have control over our natural resources. Palestinians who have struggled for 20 years to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are not prepared to accept as a solution having control of our garbage collection and postal service. The United Nations has made clear that all the people of the world have the right to determine their future, choose their representatives and enjoy political rights on their own soil.

A Fundamentally Moral Commitment

THE U.S. commitment to Israel is primarily of a moral nature. It stems from the American people's deep conviction that the state of Israel corrects a fundamental historical injustice to which much of the world, including America, was indifferent. It is this bond that unites America and Israel and creates an absolute and unique commitment to Israel's future and security. Anything that tarnishes this central moral dimension ultimately damages Israeli security.

Israelis Can't Pick Palestinians' Agents

ISRAEL must accept Palestinian self-determination and agree to an international peace conference. That, in turn, means that Israel should stop making difficulties over Palestinian representation at the peace conference. It is not Israel's job to pick the Arab delegation, any more than it is the Palestinians' job to pick the Israeli delegation. If the plea is made that Israel cannot sit down with "terrorists," what is to become of Mr. Shamir? A sine qua non of peace is Israel's security. Whatever form Palestinian self-determination takes, the resulting entity will be weak, with a strong Israel lying between its two segments.

Nicaragua's Democrats Need a Chief

By Flora Lewis

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The people here who would have the most to gain by fulfillment of the Central American plan for peace and democracy are not very optimistic. Of course, it is the long-suffering population in general who would gain. But it is the opposition leaders and human rights advocates who are going in to the key players. Most are less openly cynical than Dr. Emilio Alvarez Montalban, a widely respected, elderly ophthalmologist who is a conservative leader. He took a few minutes away from his crowded clinic and pointed out that "we have no history of democracy, no experience of opposition here. There is the regime, and the rest are always bought out or squelched. It is the same now despite the revolution."

The Palestinians Don't Refuse to Talk

SINCE the middle 70s, the PLO leadership has reiterated again and again its eagerness to sit down in an international conference to negotiate with Israel under the same kind of auspices that launched Israel itself earlier in the century. If Israelis consider a Palestinian state incompatible with Israel's interests, this may be good enough reason in their eyes to refuse forever to address the agenda of the Palestinian nationalists. In this case, the occupation persists because Palestinians refuse to talk in the Israelis is disproved by the historical record of a dozen years.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Carnival Puffery PARIS — The commercial side of the Carnival has considerably damaged itself, without the drapery chariots, which shall be nameless because these columns will not give them a puff, the wide boulevards would have looked desolate [on Feb. 14]. The huge bottle on a wagon with attendant nymphs symbolized a liquor which is taken before dinner, while from another went forth the solemn announcement that shirts in thousands were awaiting those who before donning the friendly linen would pay 3fr. 95c. What about the poor shirt-makers? Showers of handbills were thrown out and clicking medals were scrambled for by rough youths and wild urchins. Lozenges, pills and non-poisonous blood mixtures had their heralds, whilst a landau full of girls with fearfully long hair, dark and blonde, bedecked that with one bottle of the fertile liniment any bald head would in a few days sprout out into a capillary forest.

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Missile... His Instinct... Do you need a... teams of skilled... You do... This operates the... provides full capa... training overseas

Iraqi Missile Zooms by U.S. Ship in Gulf

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Staff

WASHINGTON — A missile launched by an Iraqi aircraft passed close to a U.S. warship in the Gulf before veering away and exploding on the horizon, according to the Pentagon.

The destroyer Chandler had gone to battle stations just before the launch late Friday and was within a minute of firing at the missile and possibly at the Iraqi plane, a senior officer aboard the ship said.

Just how close the missile had come was not clear, and a Pentagon spokesman had no further information.

The spokesman said the United States so far had no plan to protest to the Iraqi government.

In May, 37 sailors aboard the U.S. frigate Stark were killed after

an Iraqi pilot fired a French-built Exocet missile at the ship. The United States has asked Iraq to pay for the damage and to compensate families of the victims.

On Friday, the Chandler and the frigate Reuben James were shepherding two oil tankers and two natural gas carriers from the Strait of Hormuz toward Kuwait. At the time of the attack, they were in the central Gulf, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the war zone declared by Iran.

A journalist for the Los Angeles Times, serving as a "pool" reporter aboard the Chandler, said the Iraqi plane, a Soviet-built Badger bomber, came up behind the convoy about 9 P.M. and was spotted by radar operators.

The captain, Commander Steve Smith, said he was immediately wary because Iraqi pilots often fire at radar blips without making sure

of their targets. That apparently was the case in the Stark episode.

"Having watched the geometry of their attacks for some time," the captain said, "I was concerned that he would be firing his missile while he was heading toward us."

The captain tried to warn the Iraqi pilot away by radio. But the Iraqi apparently did not understand English well, even though a working knowledge of aviation English is a requirement for all pilots flying in international airspace.

At that point, the Chandler had missiles ready to fire at targets at a distance and Gatling guns ready to fire in close.

When the Iraqi plane did not change course, Commander Smith said, he ordered two flares fired. Less than a minute later, the Iraqi plane changed course and headed away from the convoy.

Within seconds, however, the

Iranian forces based on two oil platforms in the southern Gulf fired on U.S. helicopters flying over Iranian waters on Friday, Reuters reported from Niocosa.

The radio quoted a navy commander as saying the helicopters ignored radio messages and warning shots but fled after "direct fire."

AUSTRIA: AIDS: Disease Not Infecting General U.S. Population

Vranitzky Critical
(Continued from Page 1)

He would accept only a "whitewash" on Mr. Waldheim's past.

In an interview published Sunday, Mr. Waldheim said he had a clear conscience and that he believed the storm would blow over.

"The situation in Austria must be calmed down, then things will be quieter abroad," Mr. Waldheim told the daily newspaper Kurier.

Mr. Waldheim's adviser and the man who gave him his first job as a diplomat, Karl Gruber, who is a former foreign minister, provoked a storm Friday when he said the historian's critical report on Mr. Waldheim's past was written by a socialist and Jews who were angry that Austria had not paid large reparations after World War II to victims of Nazi persecution.

The president told the Kurier that he found Mr. Gruber's remark unacceptable. But Mr. Waldheim added: "I believe it was not intended in an evil sense."

Mr. Vranitzky said Mr. Waldheim's effort to distance himself from Mr. Gruber was made too late. "He should have responded in the first hours," Mr. Vranitzky said.

Helicopters Attract Fire

Tehran radio said Sunday that Iranian forces based on two oil platforms in the southern Gulf fired on U.S. helicopters flying over Iranian waters on Friday, Reuters reported from Niocosa.

The radio quoted a navy commander as saying the helicopters ignored radio messages and warning shots but fled after "direct fire."

New Remarks Reported

Robert J. McCarmey of The Washington Post reported earlier from Bonn.

Mr. Waldheim said last week that he was not surprised by criticisms of him by the historical commission because three of the members of the panel were Jews, two sources in Vienna said.

Mr. Waldheim made the remark in a meeting with Mr. Vranitzky and Mr. Mock, the two sources said. Both sources were in a position to know the substance of the conversation and spoke on condition that they remain unidentified.

Government spokesmen denied that Mr. Waldheim had made the remark after an account of it was reported Monday by ABC News. But a highly placed source said: "We're denying it, publicly. It's true, unfortunately."

Mr. Waldheim erred in saying that there were three Jews on the panel of six historians. The only Jewish members were Jehoda Wallach of Israel and Gerald Fleming of Britain, according to Mr. Fleischer and the commission chairman, Hans Rudolf Kurz of Switzerland.

Der Spiegel Apologizes

The West German news magazine Der Spiegel said Saturday it regretted publishing a telegram that suggested Mr. Waldheim had been involved in Nazi war crimes, Reuters reported from Hamburg.

The magazine said two weeks ago that the telegram, since described by Yugoslav authorities as a fake, showed that Mr. Waldheim ordered the deportation of more than 4,000 Yugoslav civilians.

BEN ALI: From Repressive Minister to Liberalizing President of Tunisia

(Continued from Page 1)

"I am a leftist. I work with the system."

Throughout the conversation, Mr. Ben Ali emphasized that he had moved with great reluctance against Mr. Bourguiba, who guided Tunisia to independence in 1956 and who declared himself president for life in 1975.

Mr. Bourguiba, whose age is uncertain but who is at least 84, is currently under medical care at a villa outside Tunis.

His last days "were impossible," said Mr. Ben Ali, adding: "His

health did not permit him to govern and everything was blocked.

Mr. Ben Ali entered military intelligence in the mid-1950s. He says with pride that he soon became the only Tunisian officer to be chosen for the highly specialized course at Fort Holabird.

He is quick to make the point that he left the Tunisian Army more than 15 years ago to devote himself to national security work at Mr. Bourguiba's request. Faced with rising discontent, Mr. Bourguiba made Mr. Ben Ali interior minister in 1986.

Mr. Ben Ali's harsh crackdowns

on Islamic fundamentalists and the secular political opposition in 1987, and his apparent lack of political ambition, persuaded Mr. Bourguiba to name him prime minister in October, as public demonstrations against Mr. Bourguiba's arbitrary and increasingly episodic rule mounted.

While Mr. Ben Ali skirted many of the details, his remarks and accounts from other official sources establish that Mr. Ben Ali and Mr. Bourguiba had a climactic argument in late October over the fate of Mr. Ghannouchi and other Islamic activists who had been sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of subversion in September.

"Every day he would ask why I had not condemned the fundamentalists yet, and I would have to explain again," Mr. Ben Ali said in a clear reference to his refusal to carry out Mr. Bourguiba's demands for the staging of new trials that would end in the execution of the fundamentalist leaders.

"He could not distinguish between those who practice religion, and those who under the cover of religion practice subversion," Mr. Ben Ali said of Mr. Bourguiba, adding later that he would not make the same mistake.

Mr. Ben Ali had a panel of seven physicians declare Mr. Bourguiba incapacitated under the terms of the constitution and made himself president in the early morning hours of Nov. 7.

The new president outlined a two-stage process he will follow to quell the strong backlash that Mr. Bourguiba's campaign against Moslem activists had created.

"First you separate the religious from the political," he said, "by allowing legitimate religious activity while outlawing political parties based exclusively on religion. Then you separate the moderates from the extremists within the religious movement."

The United States, which has maintained close ties to Mr. Ben Ali throughout his career, quickly welcomed the change, while France, the former colonial power and dominant influence, hesitated.

"Perhaps they had another scenario," Mr. Ben Ali said. "France's first response was lukewarm," he responded when pressed. "But they caught the last train before it left."

Mr. Paulus said the idea for television spots grew out of a live radio call-in show broadcast on Radio Luxembourg, one of RTL's parent companies, from 1983 to the end of 1985. There listeners would call in to ask Dr. Ruth for specific advice. Now her thoughts are taped in advance.

In the wake of Dr. Ruth's success on radio, RTL-Plus created a similar call-in show on television, with the hostess, Erika Berger, offering advice. Radio Hamburg, a private station, has a call-in show on Friday evenings, hosted by Werner Habermann.

"The tips are sometimes extreme, and not just by German standards," Mr. Paulus said. "But it's clear she didn't have German clothes closets in mind when she suggested couples make love in there. They are just too small. But she says people shouldn't make love just in bed. They should try it on the kitchen table or on the living room floor for variety."

While Dr. Ruth hopes lovers' troubles are few, she's ready if they aren't. Sexuality and sexual prob-

lems, she said, are common denominators of Western culture.

"In West Germany, I would say there are certainly some problems in terms of sex education," she said. "But Germany really doesn't have any prominent psycho-sexual therapists. Mine is the only such program German viewers can see."

Dr. Ruth, who was born in a small town near Würzburg in Bavaria of Jewish parents, said her homeland's past does not make her feel awkward advising Germans.

"The first nine years of my life I lived in Frankfurt," she said. "I left in 1939 because of Hitler. The rest of my family remained, and they all perished. But I have no problem with young Germans, although I occasionally have problems with some of the older ones. I return quite often, at least twice a year."

But she is not limiting her international advising to her homeland or native tongue, having just completed taping segments in French for Swiss and French television.

"Can you imagine?" she said with a laugh. "I'm going to teach French people how to love."

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DOLE: His Instincts, and the Polls, Point to a Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

cent and Vice President George Bush with 29 percent.

A CBS News poll, too, shows that Mr. Dole has moved ahead of Mr. Bush in New Hampshire, whose primary is Tuesday. Reuters reported from New York.

The survey, made Wednesday and Thursday, showed Mr. Dole with 32 percent of the Republican vote and Mr. Bush with 29 percent.

Perhaps more important than the standings of the Republican front-runners is the clear trend in the direction of Mr. Dole, who easily won the Iowa caucuses Monday and has demolished the once-substantial lead Mr. Bush enjoyed in New Hampshire.

Interviews Friday night showed Mr. Dole sweeping past Mr. Bush, who finished behind Mr. Dole and the former evangelist Pat Robertson in Iowa. Although the sample size for the poll Friday was too small to draw firm conclusions, the

trend holds ominous implications for the vice president.

Richard B. Wirthlin, Mr. Dole's pollster, said internal campaign surveys showed the same trends, with undecided voters breaking strongly for Mr. Dole and against Mr. Bush.

The Post-ABC polling Wednesday through Friday showed Mr. Robertson with 11 percent, in a virtual three-way tie for third place with Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York at 12 percent and former Governor Pierre S. du Pont 4th of Delaware at 11 percent.

With every passing day since the Iowa results, the prospect of a Dole victory has seemed closer, infusing the Dole entourage with a visible sense of growing confidence.

Unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole has not sought to change his basic campaign message, but has refined and focused it, delving his stump speech with the buoyancy of a politician who is on a roll.

His central theme is leadership. His message is that the poor Kansas farm boy who overcame a grievous war wound to become the Senate Republican leader has the proven record to lead the Republican Party to victory in November and to govern the country beyond.

"Leadership" is driving this election, said Thomas D. Rath, a Dole strategist in New Hampshire.

The best evidence that Mr. Rath's assessment is correct began airing on New Hampshire television stations Saturday night: a Bush advertisement that contrasts the vice president's leadership on issues such as the U.S.-Soviet arms treaty with what he ad terms Mr. Dole's "straddling" on these issues.

Mr. Dole is clearly basking in that mysterious political commodity known as "momentum." Mr. Wirthlin, the pollster, estimated that Mr. Dole's victory in Iowa boosted him by 10 to 12 points in New Hampshire.

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RUTH: Sex Therapy on the Air in Her Native German

(Continued from Page 1)

underwear that's available now in all those different styles and fabrics."

After picking out underclothing that strikes their fancy, which the man pays for — "I've always believed the man should pay" — they return to their respective jobs and immediately do the apparel.

"Then he knows what she has on and she knows what he has on," Dr. Ruth told viewers. "Thinking about this brings a bit more to the foreplay and heightens the erotic drive, knowing that something is going to happen that evening. Try it. Sexuality isn't between the knees and the belt, it's in the mind."

The viewers, particularly middle-aged women, think Dr. Ruth is wonderful. Mr. Paulus said.

"In the beginning we expected sharp protests," Mr. Paulus said. "But the women call up and say, 'Great. Carry on.' They find it witty and amusing. The odd thing is that the majority of women who contact us about Dr. Ruth are in the 50-to-55 age group, which isn't exactly our target audience."

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leads to life imprisonment on charges of subversion in September.

"Every day he would ask why I had not condemned the fundamentalists yet, and I would have to explain again," Mr. Ben Ali said in a clear reference to his refusal to carry out Mr. Bourguiba's demands for the staging of new trials that would end in the execution of the fundamentalist leaders.

"He could not distinguish between those who practice religion, and those who under the cover of religion practice subversion," Mr. Ben Ali said of Mr. Bourguiba, adding later that he would not make the same mistake.

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3: Bedlam in Mexico
8: A Wasteful

1: The Herald

2: The Herald

3: The Herald

4: The Herald

5: The Herald

6: The Herald

7: The Herald

SPORTS / 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

Soviet Skier Wins First Olympic Gold as Records Fall and Wind Rises

Downhill Is Postponed; U.S. Hockey Team Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CALGARY, Alberta — Winds gusting as high as 98 miles per hour (158 kph) forced the postponement Sunday of the men's downhill ski race, the first and most prestigious event of the Winter Olympics.

But in the first event that did take place, Vida Ventisene, a 24-year-old student, outraced 36-year-old Soviet teammate Raisa Smetanina to win the women's 10-kilometer cross-country ski race by 8.7 seconds and take the first gold medal of the Games in record-breaking time.

Jens Müller, 22, an East German student who had dominated practice sessions all week, easily beat Austrian Markus Prock's course record twice to take the lead halfway through the luge singles.

The U.S. ice hockey team ended a seven-Olympics streak of opening-day disappointments when it beat Austria, 10-6, Saturday night. In other first-round matches of the hockey tournament, West Germany upset Czechoslovakia, 2-1, and the Soviet Union defeated Norway, 5-0.

Sunday, Håkan Södergren's first of two goals in the second period began a run of eight straight as Sweden beat France, 13-2, in an outcome even the French had predicted.

The wind at the top of the 1.9-mile downhill course blew steadily in the 50-mph range, whipping two to three inches of new snow across the course. It would have been extremely difficult for the skiers to even see where they were going.

The race was rescheduled for Monday, with the combined downhill and slalom moved back 24 hours, to Monday and Tuesday, respectively. In case of another postponement, an attempt would be made to run the combined downhill as scheduled. The combined slalom will be held on Wednesday, previously an open date on the schedule.

The race twice was delayed for an hour by the jury, which hoped the wind would die down long enough for the competition to be held. Some officials considered moving the race to the downhill course to be used for the men's combined event. That course is shorter, starts at a lower elevation and was less affected by the wind.

But changing courses at the last minute would have significantly changed the complexion of the race. Knauth said officials were "interested in the men's downhill beginning at the top" of the regular course.

Ventisene skied the approximately 6.2 miles of the women's cross-country race in 30 minutes, 8.3 seconds, breaking the 12-year-old Olympic mark by 5.11 seconds. Marjo Matikainen of Finland, winner of the World Cup overall cross-country title last two years, prevented a Soviet sweep by taking third, 12.2 seconds behind the winner and 6 ahead of fourth-place Svetlana Nazajceva.

Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi of Finland, winner of all three women's cross-country golds in the 1984 Olympics at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, was fourth at the midway point but faded to finish ninth in 30:57.0.

Ventisene won her first major international title by beating one of the steepest courses the women have ever faced. The hills proved to be the undoing of Smetanina, a four-time Olympian. She led at the 4.6-kilometer checkpoint, then gradually fell back under the steady pace set by her teammate, who started 11 spots ahead.

Smetanina's silver was her fifth. She also holds three Olympic golds. Matikainen trailed as she passed 4.6 kilometers, and only a mighty sprint at the end assured her of a medal. She collapsed into the arms of her coaches, and needed their assistance in removing her skis.

Müller, the runner-up to Prock in the 1987 World Championships, made the 1,308-yard (1,248-meter) luge run in 46.31 seconds on his first run. He followed with a clocking of 46.44 for a total of 1:32.75 going into Monday's final two heats that combined with Sunday's will determine the gold medal.

Georg Hackl, 21, of West Germany, who won the European championships last month, was less than two-tenths of a second back at 1:32.98 after runs of 46.35 and 46.55. Iouri Khartchenko, 24, the Soviet national champion, was third at 1:32.99 (46.39 and 46.60).

Defending Olympic gold medalist Paul Hildgartner of Italy, who is competing with a new type of sled, was 10th with a time of 1:33.69. The top U.S. competitor was Frank Masley, 27, 11th at 1:33.703.

Cory Milten scored twice and assisted on two goals to help the seventh-seeded U.S. hockey team overwhelm 11th-seeded Austria.

Not since 1960, when the Americans won the gold medal, had a U.S. team won the Games with a victory. Even in 1980, when the United States pulled a string of upsets to get its only other gold medal, the team opened with a 2-2 stand-off against Sweden.

"This was a must-win for us," said goalie Mike Richter, who made 30 saves. "It was a team effort. We were supposed to beat, so there was some pressure in that. We played well, though, and we have to take that into the Czechoslovakia game" Monday.

The victory was especially important because West Germany's 2-1 upset of Czechoslovakia in an afternoon game, the opening event of the 16-day Olympics. If third-seeded Czechoslovakia and the second-seeded Soviet Union advance to the medal round as expected, the United States and West Germany likely will vie for the third and final berth in the six-team Blue Division.

Milten, one of two returns from the 1984 U.S. team, provided a 2-0 lead at 14:42 of the first period, tapping in a cross-slot pass from Tony Granato. Lane McDonald had opened the scoring at 8:32 off a corner pass from Steve Leach, who had rushed the length of the ice with the puck.

Late in the period, Alan Bourbeau took a tripping penalty, and Kurt Harand scored a power-play goal with 35 seconds left to pull Austria within a goal.

Craig Janney began a four-goal second-period U.S. burst at 3:28 when he put in a rebound of Brian Leach's point shot, which had left a goal post. Bourbeau made it 4-1 at 5:13 after Milten sent him in from the right wing, beating goalie Brian Stankiewicz between the legs with a backhand from the corner of the net. Scott Fusco, the other 1984 U.S. Olympian, put in a cross-ice pass from Tony Granato at 12:06. Leach made it 6-1, unassisted, at 15:08.

In Sunday's opening period, top-seeded Sweden couldn't break away from France, the last-seeded team in the 12-team tournament.

When former NHL forward Paulin Bordeleau tied the score with 7:10 left in that period, offsetting a goal by Sweden's Ulf Sandstrom, it looked like French coach Kjell Larsson's forecast of his team's fate might have been too severe.

Asked before the Olympics if his team had a chance against the world champion Swedes, Larsson — an assistant coach for Sweden in 1984 — bluntly answered, "No."

A French player, Philippe Bozon, had said, "We know we're going to lose for sure against Sweden."

Forty-five seconds into the second period, Södergren snatched a wrist shot off the shoulder of goalie Patrick Foitot and Sweden never looked back. Goals by Lars Karlsson, Lars Gunnar Pettersson, Mikael Johansson, Mikael Andersson, Peter Andersson, Jonas Bergqvist and Bo Berglund followed and it was 9-1.



It was a difficult day for goalies as the Olympic ice hockey competition began. Norway's Vernon Mott, left, contorted himself to avoid a collision with Viatcheslav Bykov of the Soviet Union; Czechoslovakia's Jaromir Sindel, center, had to kick out a shot by West Germany, and Austria's Brian Stankiewicz, being helped by teammates, got a bloody face when he was hit by a stick during the game against the United States. Worse, all their teams lost: Norway was beaten, 5-0; Czechoslovakia was upset, 2-1, and Austria was overwhelmed, 10-6, in the tournament's first round.



Blowing In: The Games Begin on Cold but Triumphant Note

By Angus Phillips and Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

CALGARY, Alberta — Everyone knew that the winds here blew wild and capricious, but no one expected them to carry away the Rockies on opening day of the XV Winter Olympics. That they did, in a small but symbolic way, was a bitter northern snub deflated, then ripped and ruined an inflatable mock-up of the famous Canadian mountains before 60,000 shivering onlookers Saturday at opening ceremonies in McMahon Stadium.

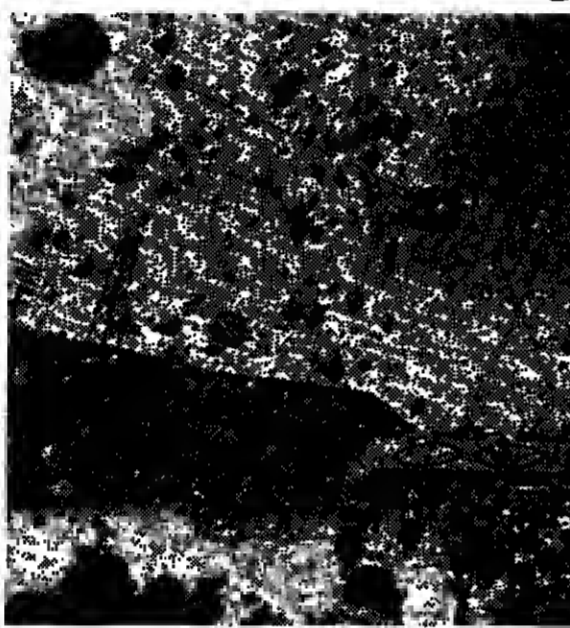
That left producers of a world-televised extravaganza without a centerpiece for their very first number, a tribute to the Rockies. But with vintage Canadian pluck, the band played on and, two hours later, after a rousing rendition of "O Canada!" that brought the crowd to its feet, the Games were on, right on cue.

For the nearly 1,800 athletes from 57 countries, the biggest pool of winter athletic talent ever assembled for these quadrannual international competitions, it was oo with the 16-day show.

Even before the huge Olympic flame was lit by 12-year-old figure skater Robyn Perry of Calgary, the puck was being dropped for a hockey match in which West Germany upset Czechoslovakia, 2-1.

But the eyes of the world — a television audience estimated at up to 2 billion — rested on McMahon, where howling, cold winds swirled around a colorful mob from around the world.

Deep in section 52, where the courts wind like fire, Oie Hamers of Norway, who won his trip here in a contest, drew tight his fur coat, tugged his fur hat over his



Balloons filled the air as the Calgary Stampede Show Band raced off the field during the ceremonies.

"Damn the weather," said Ron Jeffrey, a volunteer usher at the stadium. "Beautiful yesterday, beautiful tomorrow and we have this." He gestured at the rows of huddled masses in the 14-degree cold.

But for all the inconveniences, Saturday's celebration of Canada's Olympic triumph was hard to fault. The climax, as always, was the parade of athletes onto the open stadium's floor, which was covered in tons of white sand from British Columbia, the better to approximate for television the look of snow, which is spotty here.

The athletes convened at the University of Calgary and marched through a corner portal to huge cheers, including those for such unlikely entries as the small contingents from balmi Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, the Philippines, Lebanon and Guam.

Near the end came the archivals, the Soviet Union and the United States, one after the other, each to a rousing reception about equal in volume.

By their proximity, the Soviet athletes, dressed in charcoal and gray furs, and the Americans, in calf-length dusters, fedoras and long scarves, reflected the political harmony of these Winter Games, which never have been disrupted by boycott or incident.

U.S. figure skating gold medal hopeful Debi Thomas said as she arrived at the staging area, "We're

a little bundled up here. To tell the truth, we can't move."

Debbie Armstrong, a gold medal skier in the 1984 Games in Yugoslavia, said of the colorful U.S. costumes, designed with the help of 1984 Los Angeles Olympics choreographer David Wolper: "They're better than the cowboy suits they had us in last time."

Entertainment sequences that preceded the parade were rich with cowboy and Indian motifs and at least 50 horses scampered around from time to time. It was a Canadian show, after all, complete with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and feet stamped and cheers rang out when Gordon Lightfoot sang, "Alberta Bound."

A small band of Indians, the Lubicon Lake tribe, a branch of the Cree who have been pressing 48 years for land rights here, staged a protest Saturday morning as thousands of Calgaryans greeted the arrival of the Olympic torch.

The Indians' motto on a large banner, "Share the Shame," mocked the theme of the 88-day torch relay, "Share the Flame."

No protests or disruptions marred the ceremonies.

People began gathering as early as 9 A.M. for the 1 P.M. start, and as many as 20,000 took advantage of a free breakfast put out by Maxwell House. The coffee, sadly, was only lukewarm.

Elsewhere, crowds gathered at souvenir stands to shell out \$42 for sweatshirts and \$5 for pins, the ubiquitous Olympic mementoes that are traded with the fervor of a Mideastern bazaar.

Sandy Montana was wearing three sweatshirts, plus a jacket, as she hawked souvenirs from a cart outside the gates. "This wind is

really sharp," she said. "Everybody wants hats. It's the one thing I didn't bring."

On a grander scale, the Olympics means big business and international recognition to the Calgaryans who seven years ago sold their town to the International Olympic Committee as its site for the 1988 Games.

This oil, grain and cattle center of 640,000 people is little known outside western Canada, and Calgaryans smart when it's referred to as the United States as a small town north of Missoula, Montana.

"Now maybe the Americans will see that we're not a backwoods, hick kind of place," said Ted Trivella, a sergeant stationed at the Canadian Armed Forces base here. He was marching through the crowd brandishing a maple leaf flag in order "to be seen," he said, "maybe to get on international television."

The guru of the Calgary Olympics, chairman Frank King, an oilman on sabbatical, drew the loudest cheers from the stands when he said, "The dream has become a reality. Look at what you have created. Be proud."

Then it was on with the show, and none too soon for dancer Kimberley Cummings, 13, one of 4,000 performers who had spent 18 months practicing twice a week for a stint in the opening show. She was hopping from frigid foot to frigid foot, awaiting her moment.

"I didn't sleep last night," she said. "There's certain parts where we do things, and lots of kids don't get it done in time," she said.

But if Cummings and her colleagues fouled up, on one in Calgary is any the wiser.

And the Games began.

Wild West Calgary's the Perfect Spot for Cowboy Olympics

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

CALGARY, Alberta — In 1874, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were summoned here to bust up the rampant rogue whiskey traders going on among wild mountain men, fur traders, buffalo hunters and the Blackfoot and Blood Indian tribes. After all the coffee, whisky and bug juice had been poured out the scarlet-clad Mounties built a camp on the prairie within sight of the Rocky Mountains, right where the Bow and Elbow rivers met. They called it Fort Calgary.

That wasn't so long ago. A few old-timers here actually knew some of those folks. When Calgaryans proudly call this the Cowboy Olympics, it's not a combal joke. All the wild west pageantry at the opening ceremonies for these XV Winter Olympics wasn't hype and hysteria. Calgary still sees itself in those terms: tough, independent, hospitable but ready to raise hell at the drop of a Sisson. Even Mayor Ralph Klein has called these Olympics a perfect excuse for the biggest 16-day party in the history of Alberta.

This is the right kind of place for people to jump off mountains or

roar downhill on skis. The Olympic tradition of mayhem in the bobbed or luge holds little mystery hereabouts. Why not risk your fool neck for a thrill?

Few Calgaryans would say that these are Canada's Olympics. Rather, these are Western Canada's Olympics. Just a few years ago, when Calgary was in full boom-town brag, Klein said that "no Eastern (Canadian) bums and creeps" were welcome. Economic times have been tougher since, but he won't recant.

Calgary is proud to be a hard-working, hard-partying cow-and-oil town that can't build skyscrapers fast enough. Rough edges are a badge of honor. A Vancouver bar once posted a sign during the Grey Cup saying, "No service will be provided at this bar to any Calgarian on a horse." You can two-step on 11th Avenue or listen to Junior Walker wail at Mad Jack's. The waitresses

wear black spike pumps and black leather skirts here — to serve breakfast. You come here for steak or the blues, hockey or the breakneck downhill. Ice dancing? Calgary may take a while to warm up to that one.

The all-purpose symbol of Calgary is the chinook, the warm wind that occasionally sends temperatures soaring in a few hours. Calgaryans claim they are more optimistic than any Canadians because, even on the coldest days, they can always hope that the chinook will melt the snow before their very eyes. Dinya hear the one about the cowboy who hitched his horse in front of the bar? By the time he got drunk, the chinook had melted all the snow and the cowboy discovered that he'd actually hitched his horse to a church spire.

To say that Calgary wants to show the world what it's made of would be a hundredfold understatement. "Smile, you're a tourist attraction," the locals tell each other. As incredibly inept and greedy as Lake Placid, New York, was at playing host to the 1980 Games, that's just how prompt and honest Calgary is seen to be. Whether the hunt is for buffalo, oil or a grub stake in the new computer industry, Calgaryans like to think they grah for the gold. Turn them down five times for an Olympics and it just makes them want to put on the best one ever to prove the whole world was wrong.

Saturday afternoon, the buses and trains ran on time. The snow flurries and high winds calmed a bit and the sun came out just in time for the Olympic flame to be lit in full-throated McMahon Stadium.

The ceremonies were so splendid, crisp and energetic that even a con-crit and skeptic that even a con-ferred parade-hater had to cheer for the Mounties on their 24 black horses doing close-order drill. What other Winter Olympics has begun with chuck wagon races and a cowboy in pink lights riding upside down?

As these Olympics begin, we should not expect the predictable. Instead, we would probably be closer to the mark if we expected the almost unbelievable. As U.S. figure skater Jill Trenary — one of those chance-for-a-bronze types — spoke for many athletes here when she said, "It's not written before-hand who's going to win. Most of us have been through it all. We've been upset when we didn't think we could lose and we've won when no one thought we could. So athletes are more realistic. We know that anything can happen... You always dream of that performance of a lifetime, the one where you know it as it's happening, after it's happened and 20 years later."

Calgary has given the Games one of its most fascinating venues, a clean and civilized, but still vigorous and authentic West. Now, as two billion people watch, can the Cowboy Olympics live up to the stage that Calgary has set?



Akhiro Higashi of Japan, having lost his balance during practice for the 70-meter ski jumping competition at Olympic Park, ended up halfway through a fence. The fall also injured his right leg.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

HOCKEY

FIRST ROUND

Sweden	1	9	3-13																					
France	1	1	8-2																					
Soviet Union	(1)	Soviet Union	(2)	Kanada	(1)	Anderson	(1)	Anderson	(2)	Bergqvist	(1)	Berwald	(1)	Iverson	(1)	Bordeleau	(1)	Almouyil	(1)	Almouyil	(2)	France	(on Austria)	3-7-17

LUGE

MEANS SINGLES (After 2 Runs)

1. Jens Müller, East Germany, 1:22.745
2. Georg Hackl, West Germany, 1:23.908
3. Iouri Khartchenko, Soviet Union, 1:23.998
4. Thomas Jacobs, East Germany, 1:23.964
5. Markus Prock, Austria, 1:23.205
6. Michael Walzer, East Germany, 1:23.332
7. Axel Oja, Soviet Union, 1:23.391
8. Hansjörg Raffl, Italy, 1:23.551
9. Johannes Schwaiblmair, West Germany, 1:23.823
10. Paul Hildgartner, Italy, 1:23.878
11. Frank Mosler, East Germany, 1:23.703
12. Otto Meyracker, Austria, 1:23.763
13. Alex Bushartswieser, West Germany, 1:23.823
14. Gerhard Benninger, Austria, 1:23.501
15. Roberto Romanello, United States, 1:24.672
16. Petr Urdal, Czechoslovakia, 1:24.332
17. Kurt Brugger, Italy, 1:24.444
18. Kazuhiko Tokomitsu, Japan, 1:24.512
19. Mikael Johansson, Sweden, 1:24.551
20. Harrison Tallford, Canada, 1:24.714
21. Valeri Douglia, Soviet Union, 1:24.774
22. Lukas Jiro, Czechoslovakia, 1:25.232
23. Jonathan Owen, United States, 1:25.232
24. Hil Labrecque, Canada, 1:25.227
25. Michaela Krieger, Britain, 1:25.299
26. Anders Norenstrom, Sweden, 1:25.448
27. Toru Ito, Japan, 1:25.453
28. Christopher Schumacher, Austria, 1:25.711
29. Nicholas Overell, Britain, 1:26.344
30. Pablo Garduño, Spain, 1:26.455
31. Stephen Brislav, Britain, 1:26.374
32. Robert Gombas, Argentina, 1:26.181
33. Raul Mantz, Puerto Rico, 1:26.255
34. George Tucker, Puerto Rico, 1:26.977
35. Kusunoki Sun, Taiwan, 1:24.185
36. Albertu Carneri, Netherlands, 1:24.270
37. Raymond Occumpa, Philippines, 1:24.270

OLYMPICS ON TV

MONDAY, FEB. 15
Austria-4:30, 10:30, 19:30, 21:30, 23:15
1:30, 1:45 (PST)
Britain-12:45-12:55 (BBC 1); 15:03-15:10, 17:30-19:25, 22:30-20:10 (BBC 2); Denmark-11:45-12:30, 21:30-22:10 (Danmark Radio); France-7:45-10:15 (TF1); 22:30-22:00 (Antenne 2); Hong Kong-19:00-20:30 (Pearl); Italy-19:30-20:30 (Ch. 3); 18:55-20:08, 20:30-21:50 (Ch. 1); Japan-10:00-11:00, 19:30-20:05, 22:30-21:35 (Ch. 1); 19:30-20:05 (Ch. 22); Mexico-20:00-22:00 (Canal 3); Netherlands-7:00-9:30, 22:30-20:15 (Nederland 2); 18:45-19:15 (Nederland 3); Sweden-17:55-19:15, 22:25-23:00 (TV); Switzerland-19:00-21:00, 21:45-23:05 (DRS); 12:05-14:05, 23:00-01:00 (TSR); West Germany-6:00-7:00, 17:00-17:15 (ARD); 17:30-18:30, 19:25-21:45, 22:10-20:30, 22:10-21:45 (ZDF).

Monday's Events

FEBRUARY 15
7:00-8:00 Curling, mixed relay play
8:00-9:00 Luge, Men's 3rd and 4th runs
9:00-10:00 Cross-Country Skiing, Men's 30-Km Alpine Skiing, Men's Combined Downhill
Hockey: Norway vs. West Germany; Soviet Union vs. Austria; United States vs. Czechoslovakia (11:00-12:00)

CROSS COUNTRY

WOMEN'S 10 KILOMETER

1. Vida Ventisene, Soviet Union, 30 minutes, 8.3 seconds
2. Raisa Smetanina, Soviet Union, 30:17.8
3. Marjo Matikainen, Finland, 30:29.5
4. Svetlana Nazajceva, Soviet Union, 30:36.5
5. Tamara Nosenkova, Soviet Union, 30:46.5
6. Ingerhjelena Nybraten, Norway, 30:51.7
7. Pirko Mattila, Finland, 31:02.4
8. Marjoleine Westra, Sweden, 31:25.5
9. Marjoleine Karvonen, Finland, 31:25.7
10. Simona Carraro, Italy, 31:25.7
11. Evi Krutzler, Switzerland, 31:42.7
12. Galina Dolnaya, Italy, 31:42.7
13. Anneliese Fritz, Soviet Union, 31:49.2
14. Britt Perren, Norway, 31:50.5
15. North Wales, Norway, 31:51.4
16. U.S. Flagbearers
17. Laila Kuitila, 31:52.1
18. Dorcas Deschamps, 34:34.1
19. Nancy Friedman, 34:31.1
20. Leslie Thompson, 35:17.7

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

□ Jane Berez, 27, the older sister of U.S. speed skater Dan Janssen died of leukemia complications Sunday in West Allis, Wisconsin, just hours before Janssen was to compete in the 500-meter race.

□ Calgary describes itself as a cow town that grew, and its tastes in cuisine are simple. In the restaurant section of the telephone directory, among the dozen listings under "Continental" are Grumpy's Flight Room and Sports Pub, Magic Pan and Vera's Cafe and Pizzeria.

□ Robyn Perry first got the hint Monday that she would be the one to light the Olympic flame — when her father had her run up and down a flight of stairs while carrying a hammer.

□ Calgary Mayor Ralph Kline: "The Olympics are a lot like mumps. You get them only once, usually. Our city is ready."

□ The U.S. Olympic Committee denied the appeal of speed skater David Cruikshank and two others who had challenged the selection process of the national federation. A panel appointed by USOC President Robert Heilmick upheld the U.S. International Speed Skating Association's decision to leave Cruikshank, Erik Henniksen and John

Thompson's KOREBOARD BASKETBALL

Standing:

Rank	Name	Points	Rebounds	Assists
1	John Thompson	15	5	3
2

RECORDS:

Category	Record	Player
Points
Rebounds

STATISTICS:

Player	Points	Rebounds	Assists
John Thompson
...

Yoji Ito

SPORTS

5 Indoor Track Marks Set

By John Feinstein Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — There are some people who think John Thompson is using mirrors with this Georgetown basketball team...



Doina Melinte A good lead-in to the Olympics.

Josh Thompson Is Aiming for a Medal



Biathlete Josh Thompson: Competing is easier than explaining.

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service CALGARY, Alberta — Josh Thompson says there are certain advantages to being a biathlete. "We can have a gun on our back and put our arms around a Russian and smile and he'll smile back," he said.

Syracuse Is Still Haunted by Georgetown

By John Feinstein Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — There are some people who think John Thompson is using mirrors with this Georgetown basketball team...

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB, and conference details.

U.S. College Results

Table of U.S. college basketball results including team names and scores.

Hockey

NH Standings table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA, and conference details.

Transition

BASEBALL American League CLEVELAND — Agreed to terms with Joe Carter, outfielder, on a one-year contract...

European Soccer

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Ascoli 1, Milan 1 Cesena 0, Pescara 1 Fiorentina 0, Empoli 0...

Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS (AT Rotterdam) Stefan Edberg 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 def. Michiel Schapers, Netherlands...

Short-Course Swimming Records Fall

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — Six world short-course bests were set here Sunday, the final day of the Aachen swimming meet.

Arbitrator Finds for Cubs, Not Dawson

CHICAGO (UPI) — An arbitrator on Sunday found in favor of the Chicago Cubs in their salary dispute with Andre Dawson...

Zokol 2-Shot Leader in Hawaiian Golf

HONOLULU (UPI) — Richard Zokol of Canada eagled the first hole and went on to a 7-under-par 65 that gave him a two-stroke lead over Saturday's third round of the Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

Large advertisement for Longines Precision watches, featuring the text 'Olympic Games Calgary' and 'Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games 1988 Calgary and Seoul'.

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Feb. 11

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Australia, Canada, and France.

Japan

Table of Japanese bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for All Nippon Air, Dai-ichi, and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank.

United Kingdom

Table of UK bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Barclays, British Telecom, and Marks & Spencer.

United States

Table of US bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & T, American Life, and General Electric.

Supranational

Table of supranational bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Council of Europe, E.C.S.C. T.T.R.A., and E.C.B. Oct.

Western Europe (Other)

Table of Western European bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Austria, Belgium, and Denmark.

Dollar Zero Coupons

Table of Dollar Zero Coupon bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & B, A & C, and A & D.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen Straights with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & B, A & C, and A & D.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other metrics. Includes entries like AALF, AAR, and ABE.

DM Straights

Table of DM Straights with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Anglo, Austria, and Belgium.

DM Zero Coupons

Table of DM Zero Coupon bonds with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & B, A & C, and A & D.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU Straights with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for Anson, All Nippon Air, and B.F.C.E.

Euromats At a Glance

Table of Euromats At a Glance with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & B, A & C, and A & D.

Wall Street Review

Table of Wall Street Review with columns for NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries, and Libor Rates.

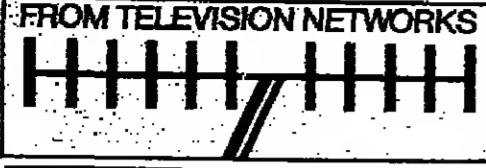
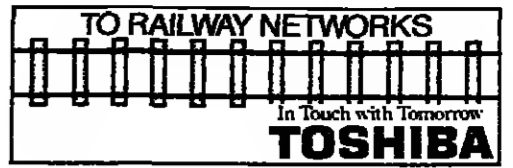
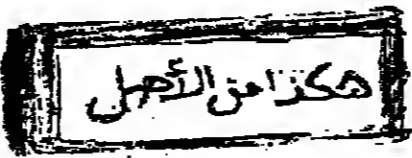
Fixed Income and Equities Trading

Table of Fixed Income and Equities Trading with columns for Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, and Std. Dev. Includes entries for A & B, A & C, and A & D.

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WestLB advertisement text: One of the leading Marketmakers. WestLB advertisement text: One of the leading Marketmakers.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the WestLB logo and contact information for various offices.



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

Trade Figures Ease Fears Of Full-Scale Recession

By JOHN M. BERRY

WASHINGTON — Friday's report by the Commerce Department that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit fell from \$13.2 billion in November to \$12.2 billion in December was seen as more evidence that the economy will slow down but not slip into recession this year.

All the improvement came from increased exports, which points toward more jobs and more hours worked in factories producing goods for foreign markets. At the same time, imports did not decline, signaling that consumer and business spending were holding up reasonably well.

"There is a shift under way to an export-led economy."

Many forecasters had been expecting economic growth to slow in the first half of this year, and when the Commerce Department reported last month that a big jump in business inventories had pushed the economy to expand at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, some forecasters became even more pessimistic.

The turnaround in sales meant that even though inventories went up again, sales went up more, so the ratio of goods on hand to sales declined. In other words, part — but only part — of the slowdown forecasters were looking for in the first quarter actually took place in December.

MORE EVIDENCE that the economy is not about to fall into a recession came Friday in a report by the Labor Department that producer prices for finished goods, excluding food and energy, rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in January. That measure had been unchanged in November and rose 0.2 percent in December. The pattern does not suggest a weakening economy.

These developments came against a background of more hospitable financial markets. Both short- and long-term interest rates have dropped substantially in the past month, with yields on 30-year government bonds falling by nearly three-fourths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent. Meanwhile, the dollar has stabilized.

Financial market analysts were debating Friday, as they had been for a week or more, whether the Federal Reserve wants lower short-term interest rates. The key federal funds rate — the interest rate financial institutions charge when they lend cash to one another — was down to about 6 3/4 percent from the 6 1/2 percent level that the central bank had been roughly aiming at for about three months. The Fed can push the federal funds rate lower by making bank reserves more readily available to the financial system.

Many analysts have been expecting the Fed to move to counter the widely predicted slowing of economic growth. "I still don't feel there is proof the Fed has eased," said Alan Leslie, chief economist of Discount Corp. of New York, a major dealer in government securities. "It's impossible to tell definitively."

F. Ward McCarthy, chief financial economist for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, thinks the Fed has eased modestly, with the one-quarter point decline in the federal funds rate all that can be expected for now.

Sometimes the Fed seeks to lead financial markets in a desired direction by an overt move, such as a change in the discount rate, the interest rate the central bank charges on loans it makes to financial institutions. Some analysts have been expecting a reduction in the current 6 percent rate, but Mr. McCarthy said that was not likely right now. "I think they will move over a long time to an easier stance but it will be subtle."

Summing up the latest economic news, he added, "I don't think we are headed right into a recession here, but I don't think we will get through two years without one. There is a shift under way to an export-led economy."

Carl Gemritz is an assignment. His Eurobonds and International Credits columns will return next Monday.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates including Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, and Forward Rates.

Table of stock market indices including United States, West Germany, Hong Kong, and World.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday.

Table of stock market indices for the last week, including United States, West Germany, Hong Kong, and World.

N.Y. Post To Meet Unions

Deadline Is Near For Agreement On Cost-Cutting

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK — Officials of The New York Post and the leaders of its 10 unions are due to meet Monday to discuss \$24 million in cost cuts that Rupert Murdoch, the owner, calls mandatory if the paper is to be sold to a real estate developer and not shut down on Friday.

There were no signs of a break in the impasse between the newspaper and its unions. Monday's session, involving The Post's publisher, Patrick Purcell, and the union leaders, but not Mr. Murdoch, was said to have been called to discuss ways of implementing the cuts, not of negotiating them.

But both sides called the willingness to talk a hopeful sign in an otherwise bleak situation, and there were fresh indications that The Post would be flexible in achieving the cuts, so long as they amounted to \$24 million over the next three years.

"It's a chance for us to talk — at least we will be meeting," said George E. McDonald, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the umbrella group of newspaper union leaders.

Last week Monday, Mr. Murdoch warned he would close The Post on Feb. 19 unless its unions agreed, by 2 P.M. that day, to immediate across-the-board wage cuts of 12 percent, a three-year wage freeze at the lower scale, and elimination of 79 of the paper's 1,200 jobs. The measures would save an estimated \$8 million a year.

If the unions agreed, he said, Peter S. Kalikow, a real estate developer, would buy the paper for \$37 million and keep it open for at least a year. He would also assume nearly \$40 million in pension costs and severance benefits if the paper were eventually to close.

Key to Rust Belt Revival: 'Think Small'

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK — A newly lettered sign sits behind Dick Swennumson's desk at LDI Manufacturing Co. on the outskirts of this gritty old railroad town. "In the final analysis," it proclaims with deceptive simplicity, "success is measured in profit, not volume."

Today, LDI Manufacturing and a host of small enterprises in Indiana and other parts of the so-called Rust Belt are thriving, and economists and analysts point to them as crucial to reviving the fortunes of manufacturing in the United States.

LDI, whose \$0 employees produce a line of heating and air-conditioning equipment and exhaust hoods for the stoves of fast-food restaurants, is the kind of company that many had once consigned to a list of endangered species: the small American manufacturer that lacked the economies of scale supposedly needed to compete against increasingly aggressive, low-wage-paying foreign companies.

But today, these small companies are proving that success is attainable without relying on high-technology products or mass production. Two traditional American strengths, instead, they are targeting relatively narrow markets and are producing customized but often mundane products with ferocious efficiency, constantly refining their production techniques.

In contrast to big companies with many product lines and highly specialized workers, these niche manufacturers depend on work forces flexible enough to do almost any job.

"Manufacturing has a future in the United States, but we can't do it with mass-produced, price-sensitive products, which the U.S. is going to lose to lower-wage-rate areas," said Brian Bosworth, president of Indiana's Economic Development Council. "The advantage has shifted to customization, to niche markets where being small seems to be inherently advantageous."

The growing importance of small manufacturers, which is also a phenomenon in parts of

West Germany, Italy and Scandinavia, has been especially noticeable in the United States in the last few years. According to Edward Starr, a researcher at the Small Business Administration, companies with fewer than 500 workers added 1.2 million jobs in the United States between 1976 and 1984, while large manufacturing companies lost 300,000 jobs.

Last year, LDI sold about 57 million worth of its products — most of which are made from humble galvanized sheet metal. "We're nothing real glamorous," said Mr. Swennumson, LDI's chief executive. "But we've got a niche — and are growing about 20 percent a year."

LDI has carved out a strong market for itself by offering customized products backed by a high level of service. "We are providing total systems packages" of ventilation, heating and air-conditioning equipment as well as installation, inspection and even training classes for the customer's

employees, said Mr. Swennumson, a 43-year-old former management consultant whose wife's family helped to found LDI in 1946.

Lean, aggressive and almost phobic about such cash-eaters as paperwork and inventories, LDI now finds itself well positioned to take advantage of new export opportunities.

Down in Carmel, just outside Indianapolis, Ritron Inc., a company with sales of \$15 million, is also prospering. It has captured a substantial part of the market for industrial two-way radios, in competition with both Motorola Inc. and Japanese producers.

"There's business out there for companies that are aggressive, entrepreneurial and flexible," said Ritron's president, Elmore W. Rice 3d.

Ritron, which relies heavily on its \$195 Jobcom two-way radio for the industrial and construction markets, seems to support that claim. Its product competes successfully with those of Motorola and Japanese companies because of highly efficient design and production.

"It's probably the best-selling low-priced radio in the country," said Gary Weber, president of Page-Com Inc. in Dallas, one of the world's largest distributors of such equipment. "It doesn't have any bells and whistles, but it does the job. Their attention to detail and engineering innovation is unsurpassed."

Each Jobcom contains only seven and a half minutes of labor, Mr. Rice said, and the 140-employee

See RUST, Page 11

A growing number of firms in the region are proving that success doesn't depend on mass production.



An employee of Auburn Gear, in Indiana, at work on a gear-cutting machine.

Générale Offering To Begin

Bid Is Expected to Give de Benedetti Clear Control

BRUSSELS — The Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti begins a public tender offer on Monday that is expected to decide conclusively whether he will gain control of Belgium's largest company, Société Générale de Belgique.

Mr. de Benedetti says that he and his allies hold 38 percent of Générale's shares. The tender offer is for an additional 15 percent.

Some analysts say that Mr. de Benedetti has virtually won the four-week battle. An alliance of Belgian and French companies also bidding for control of Générale fell apart on Friday.

But analysts are not sure that Mr. de Benedetti will be able to buy many more shares. Most have already been snapped up by buyers who will refuse to sell.

Investors no longer look for a bidding war to keep boosting the price of Générale's stock. On Friday, the shares tumbled 700 Belgian francs (\$19.80), or 14.4 percent, on the Brussels bourse to close at 4,150 francs, not much above the 4,000 francs a share Mr. de Benedetti is offering.

Mr. de Benedetti also must look over his shoulder at Compagnie Financière de Suez of France. With its allies Suez holds around 20 percent of Générale.

Suez was poised last week to unite with a Belgian consortium led by André Leysen, a Flemish industrialist who was bidding to prevent control of Générale from going abroad. Générale owns a major part of Belgium's industry.

Then on Friday, Mr. Leysen stepped down, saying that some members of his team had been unable to accept the terms of the alliance with Suez. But Suez said it was still interested in pursuing contacts with potential Belgian partners.

One rumor centered on Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, Belgium's second-largest holding company after Générale. However, the company's managing director, Albert Frère, said Saturday, "I have no desire at all to take over from Mr. Leysen in the takeover fight."

Belgium's economics minister, Philippe Maystadt, said in a radio interview Saturday that he did not want Mr. de Benedetti to control Générale. "I would find that kind of hegemony difficult to accept."

But Mr. de Benedetti's 38 percent stake far exceeds the 25 percent required to block decisions of Générale's board, assuring him a major role in the fate of the company. He wants to shape into a huge pan-European holding group.

As Takeovers Flourish, Arbitrators Gambling Once Again

By Anise C. Wallace

NEW YORK — Although individual and institutional investors are still nursing their wounds from the October stock market collapse, Wall Street's risk arbitrageurs are back in business. A resurgence of giant takeover deals is making it possible once again for them to rake in big profits in days or weeks.

"We made a ton of money in January," said an arbitrager at one major Wall Street brokerage firm. Another estimated that investment returns, on average, have been as high as 10 percent to 15 percent over the past five weeks.

The fast-rising in takeover stocks is enticing such big-name investors as Warren E. Buffett and George Soros into the game.

Mr. Buffett, chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., is said to be committing additional funds to risk arbitrage.

And Mr. Soros, one of the most successful hedge fund managers, but who was reported to have lost

\$800 million in the two weeks after the stock market collapse, recently lured several arbitrageurs away from the New York financier Asher B. Edelman to manage his newly formed arbitrage pool. Mr. Buffett and Mr. Soros would not comment on their arbitrage activities.

Risk arbitrage involves the buying and selling of securities used in corporate reorganizations. Arbitrager, who invest for a brokerage firm's own account or for private pools of capital, buys stocks of companies that either are part of announced deals or are targets in hostile takeover fights.

Arbitragers estimate that capital devoted to arbitrage totals about \$10 billion, roughly half of what it was before the stock market collapsed.

Since the first of the year, the big takeovers have resumed, sending stock prices flying.

In early January, Hoffman-La Roche & Co. offered \$72 a share in a hostile bid for Sterling Drug Inc. when the stock was trading well

below \$60. Within a week, Sterling's stock was at \$74 a share. Sterling has since agreed to be acquired by Eastman Kodak Co. in a \$5.1 billion deal. Its stock finished Friday at \$88.75, up 37.5 cents, and close to the \$89.50-a-share takeover price.

Other stocks that have jumped on takeover offers included Federated Department Stores Inc., American Standard Inc. and Farmers Group Inc.

In addition, the takeover rumors have returned. Shares of so-called "whisper stocks," like Bausch & Lomb Inc. and McGraw Hill Inc., have jumped, even though no bidder has surfaced.

In some ways, the environment for arbitrage trading is better than before the market collapse. The new acquirers are usually large, well-capitalized companies offering cash or stock, making a successful deal more likely.

"It's much harder to fight off an all-cash bidder," said Ellen Greenspan, president of Greenspan Ad-

visory Inc., a New York arbitrage firm.

Previously, many of the bids came from corporate raiders who relied on either the promise that they could find the financing or on so-called junk bond financing raised by the brokerage firm Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

"You no longer have anybody with a cap pistol going out and proposing takeovers," said Gny P. Wyser-Pratte, head of arbitrage at Prudential-Bache Securities Corp.

Some arbitragers say their business is better than it was before the stock market collapse because there are fewer arbitragers. In addition, the remaining players have less money. Thus, prices of takeover targets do not leap as fast as they did before, allowing arbitragers to accumulate more shares at cheaper prices.

Despite the improved prospects, however, arbitragers are not as likely to be as eager to chase deals. Still nervous about the stock market's

illiquidity and fearful of sharp market breaks like the 140.59-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average on Jan. 8, many of these traders do not want to be caught holding a large amount of stock.

After the Oct. 19 debacle, many arbitragers suffered heavy losses when the stocks of such takeover targets as Gillette Co. and Dayton Hudson Corp. plummeted. L.F. Rothschild Inc., for instance, reported a \$44 million loss, primarily from arbitrage.

Brazil's Creditors Offer \$50 Billion Debt Plan

NEW YORK — In a move signaling their desire to speed up negotiations, creditor banks have put forward a plan to reschedule as much as \$50 billion of Brazil's \$80 billion commercial bank debt over 30 years.

The proposal takes into account a total of \$5 billion of new money for 1987-88 and a sharp cut in interest rates.

But, although the banks' advisory committee has determined that Brazil will have a financing gap of \$5 billion for 1987-88, the banks are not offering to raise that money, they said.

Brazil's finance minister, Mailson Nobrega, had said in Brasília on Friday that creditor banks had offered to raise the \$5 billion.

But the banks said they are expecting that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with whom Mr. Nobrega will meet next Wednesday, will also contribute.

Mr. Nobrega had requested \$7.2 billion of new money. He said Friday that \$5 billion was "insufficient."

Some bankers said that Brazil's central bank president, Fernando Collor, reacted rather coolly to the plan. He has been heading talks in New York with the banks.

Brazil, which owes foreign creditors about \$116 billion, is the most heavily indebted developing nation.

After freezing interest repayments early last year, Brazil made partial payments in interest for October through January. It is now seeking a longer-term accord for the approximately \$9 billion it must pay each year in interest on

See BRAZIL, Page 12

Where Will Japanese Stash Their Savings Now?

TOKYO — The Japanese are great savers, stashing away three times more than Americans, but the abolition of tax-free interest accounts could shake up this trend.

No one is sure how Japanese individuals, who have more than 500 trillion yen (\$3.87 trillion) in savings accounts, will react when the new tax laws are introduced in April.

Securities companies hope to lure people seeking higher gains on their savings in the stock and bond markets, while banks hope savers will keep their money in risk-free savings accounts.

"We had been afraid money deposited in banks and the post office might go to the stock market, but last October's crash caused individuals to be very cautious," said Shiro Akahane, an economist for the Bank of Tokyo.

Yoichi Ito, an analyst at Daiwa Securities Research Institute, said he still sees money flowing into the Tokyo stock market, noting that individuals became active bargain hunters when the market tumbled.

Interest rates on savings deposits are falling and soon Japanese will have to pay income tax on the diminishing returns, he said.

In April, the government will impose a 20 percent income tax on all types of interest earned by individuals, except for people aged 65 or over and those suffering particular hardship.

post office, are in time deposits, which should inhibit movements of those funds, said Brian Waterhouse, an analyst for James Capel Pacific Ltd.

"Even with a roaring stock market, I doubt we would see a lot of money going in," he said. "House-

holdings have declined thereafter," he said. Those individuals able to lock in the higher rates years ago are unlikely to change their investments, he added.

Deposits by individuals in bank and post office accounts totaled more than 352 trillion yen at the end of September, a Bank of Japan official said. The figures do not

include insurance products, trust accounts and other savings programs, which are estimated by banking sources to be about 200 trillion yen.

A Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications official said the ministry has not made a specific forecast yet on how the end to tax-free interest may affect deposits at post offices, but said there is unlikely to be much movement of funds out of savings accounts.

However, Kunio Misaki, senior analyst at Nikko Securities Co., said individuals are usually slow to respond to changes and may not decide anything until April.

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actively low interest, Mr. Waterhouse said.

"When things go wrong, the investor bales out of the stock market and banks and post offices benefit," he added.

"Ten years ago, rates at the post offices were about 8 percent and

include insurance products, trust accounts and other savings programs, which are estimated by banking sources to be about 200 trillion yen.

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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12

Table A: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12. Columns include Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

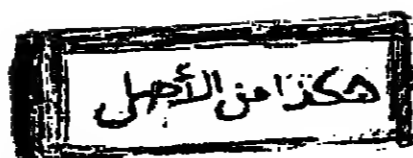
Table B: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12. Columns include Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Table C: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12. Columns include Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Table D: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12. Columns include Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Table E: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12. Columns include Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Advertisement for 'New International' and 'Economy' with text about market conditions and a signature 'Peter T. Kilborn'.



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price end week, Terms. Includes sections for Fixed-Coupon, Equity-Linked, and U.S. Consumer Rates.

Trump's Aim in Buying Into MCA Still Unclear

LOS ANGELES — Although MCA Inc. has been viewed as an attractive takeover candidate for some time, analysts said it is not clear whether the real estate developer Donald J. Trump, who has taken a stake in the company, is seeking to acquire it.

Mr. Trump notified the entertainment and film production company on Friday that he owns 375,000 MCA shares, or about 0.5 percent.

He said he intends to buy at least \$15 million of the stock and may seek to acquire up to 24.9 percent. Fred Ansel, entertainment analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said the disclosure gives little indication of Mr. Trump's motivation.

He said that even if Mr. Trump bought another \$15 million of the stock at about \$45 a share, that would be only about 330,000 shares. MCA's stock rose \$3.75 a share Friday to close at \$45.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Campeau Warns on Buyout

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp. has warned that it might take legal action if Federated Department Stores Inc., which it is trying to take over, enters into a leveraged buyout agreement with Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co., a leading firm handling such buyouts.

Kohlberg has reportedly worked with Federated on a buyout plan to fend off Campeau's hostile takeover. Campeau renewed its \$61-a-share, \$5.4 billion cash offer for Federated on Thursday.

Campeau said it would sue if Kohlberg entered into arrangements with Federated calling for "breakup" fees or "lockups." Breakup fees are arrangements for a leveraged buyout participant to receive a payment if a transaction falters.

Some Wall Street analysts predicted that Mr. Trump's action would lead to the sale or possible breakup of the company. MCA assets include Universal Studios, a major record company, publishing and broadcasting operations, a toy company and 50 percent of a large movie theater chain.

Porsche Plans To Trim Sales In U.S. to 50%

STUTTGART — Porsche AG, the West German maker of luxury cars, plans to reduce U.S. sales to 50 percent of total output from the present level of about 65 percent, its chairman, Heinz Brantitzki, has announced.

RUST: Key to Manufacturing Revival Is 'Think Small'

(Continued from first finance page) ployee plant runs on the "just-in-time" system that virtually eliminates inventories of components. "If you design the product so it has very little labor, it doesn't make any difference," he said.

from a larger, less nimble competitor last month. "We can make it cheaper, deliver it faster and our quality is better," he maintained. In Auburn, a city in the northeastern corner of Indiana where much of the early history of the American automobile industry was written, an entrepreneur named George E. Callas is reviving Auburn Gear, a Borg-Warner castoff.

company's revenues have been growing at a 10 percent annual rate, and Mr. Callas predicted that they would increase 20 percent this year and that the company would again make a profit.

Schlumberger SCHLUMBERGER 1987 EARNINGS. NEW YORK, New York, February 9 — Schlumberger Limited reported that net income in the fourth quarter was \$316 million, \$1.15 per share, compared to a \$2.18 billion loss, \$7.71 per share, in the same quarter last year.

Outside Fort Wayne, in the same state, the Indian immigrant who founded Bhar Inc., a manufacturer of injection-molded plastics, boasts that his Taiwanese rivals are not nearly as efficient as his \$7 million company.

Mr. Callas bought Auburn Gear in 1982 from the then-Borg-Warner Corp., some might well have wondered why he wanted it. The future of the business seemed less than bright because of the movement to front-wheel-drive vehicles, which do not need limited-slip differentials, one of Auburn's most important products.

One big advantage is that errors are caught promptly, not after thousands of a given component have been produced. The approach also calls for workers to perform different tasks. Ideally, that means workers feel more responsible for the success of the whole product.

As Economy Calms, Fed Alters Tack

By Peter T. Kilborn New York Times Service WASHINGTON — With the economy calming down after the rout of the stock market, the Federal Reserve began reverting in December and January to its economic policies of the months before the collapse and worrying less about interest rates.

Right after Oct. 19, the Fed flooded the banking system with money to restore confidence in the markets and lowered the federal funds rate by about a percentage point, to 6 1/2 percent.

In January, the committee determined that it could make further progress toward returning to its pre-October stance. "They're saying they would give less weight to the approach they used in the fourth quarter and more to the previous approach," said Neal M. Soss, an economist at First Boston Corp.

Bond Prices Swing Wildly

NEW YORK — A mood of near euphoria in the bond market on the U.S. trade deficit for December turned gloomier after evaluation of the figures. The market saw price swings Friday of as much as 2 1/2 points, or \$27.50 for each \$1,000 of face value, in the Treasury's long bond, the 8 1/2 percent issue due in 2017.

Table with columns: U.S. Consumer Rates, Feb. 12. Includes items like Tax Exempt Bonds, Money Market Funds, etc.

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Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES, % SAVINGS + 26 ISSUES, 6 months + 13 ISSUES, % SAVINGS, 3 months + 6 ISSUES, % SAVINGS. Lists countries like Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Table of NASDAQ National Market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for country, stock symbols, and prices.

East Germany Lowers Sights as Economy Falter

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — East Germany has scaled back its economic targets under its current five-year plan...

BRAZIL: Banks Offer to Reschedule \$50 Billion of Debt Over 20 Years

(Continued from first finance page)
London interbank offered rate. Brazil maintained that an agreement with the banks should not be predicated on a standby agreement with the IMF.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options data, including columns for option type, price, and volume.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options data, including columns for option type, price, and volume.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS
You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.
Includes sections for Editor or Senior Editor, Analyst/Programmer Position, Managing Director, etc.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued from Back Page)
Includes sections for Escorts & Guides, Regency, Caprice-NY, and other services.

Weather forecast and various advertisements including 'The Menace', 'Jumble', 'Gucho', 'Degim', 'Kogner', 'Doyle', and 'Weather'.

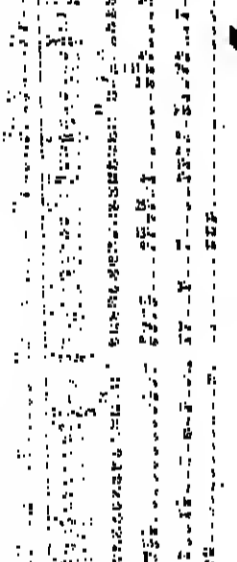
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economists blamed central... aware that the conditions for... said Diebelin... of domestic... in East Berlin... is shrinking... he said... the... have fallen for bulk... exports, while the... Germany's production... because mines are...

Over 20 Year

ular on Latin American... Friday that the... of foreign exchange... might force it to take... But the central bank... Luis Machuca, said... close to agreement with... on an economic plan... allow release of the... of a \$1.4 billion... Mr. Machuca discounted... ennell's remarks, "O... no authority to make a... on the our debt," he said... not talked about this... we do intend to go...

DENNIS THE MENACE



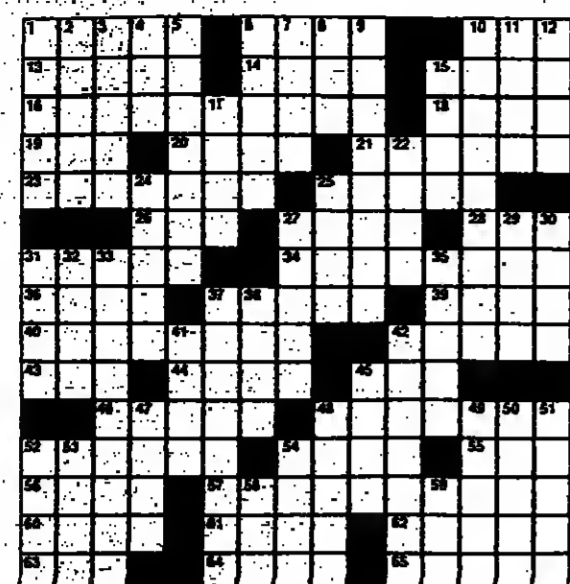
"HE HAS EVERYTHING A BOY COULD WANT AND IT'S SPREAD ALL OVER THE FLOOR OF HIS ROOM."

JUMBLE

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. GUCHO, DEGIM, VOGNER, DOYLIB.

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Lists cities and their weather conditions.



- ACROSS: 1 The Moslem faith, 6 Detroit products, 10 Noe, person, 13 Ruth's mother, 14 A woodwind, 15 Bind tightly, 16 Hybridize, 18 Tops, 19 In Able, 20 (the line) (confirmed), 21 Diverged, 23 First U.S., 24 space traveler, 25 Collars or jackets, 26 Historical liquor, for short, 27 Commuters' cousins, 28 Charge, 31 TV host, 34 Kind of guard, 36 Sharp tasting, 37 Kirchoe wear, 39 Math course, 40 Transverse timber, 42 Scholastic shes, 43 Linen marking, 44 "Vesuvius", 45 Actor Chaney, 46 Flier from a fire, 48 One of Lear's daughters.

TRADE: Gephardt Stirs Fears

(Continued from Page 1) the seeming inability of U.S. manufacturers to sell many products abroad and to make goods that Americans like for the home market... "What Dick Gephardt has done is tap into an underlying fear that America is losing control of its destiny on economic grounds," said Pat Choate of TRW Inc., a leader of the movement to increase the international competitiveness of American business... William T. Archey, the international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said he believed that this concern made it likely that Congress would pay increasing attention to trade and international economics as a national security issue.

Olympics Coverage and Other Sports On Pages 6, 7

Solution to Friday's Puzzle. ARABY LOAF ACIME GALLO ETNA DRYE ATRAY ATOR DISK THE HORSESMOUTH HER ESTRE OCEAN ARTIST PERDU RETORTS ION THE MONKEY SPAW ROO NOODLES EGGON PAIRED VESPA SUCH OLA THE PANDA STUMB WHEN MOAN OATEN HEAT ARLO THERE ORDO TELE SAISY

Managers Jam the Information Age

Anti-Technology Revolt Seen Based on Fears for Power

By Daniel Goleman. NEW YORK — When Procter & Gamble Co. decided five years ago to build a manufacturing plant, the plans included electronic monitoring equipment that executives at headquarters, 500 miles away, would have been able to use to check the plant's exact output at any time... "They didn't try to ambush it, but they managed to stop things so headquarters ended up with only limited access," said Charles Eberle, P&G's former vice president of manufacturing... "The P&G incident was a harbinger of an intensifying trend — one that oozes the attention of managers who want to capitalize on information technologies to increase their competitiveness... In industries as diverse as poultry farming and international banking, the clash between new information technologies and old management habits is growing more intense. Companies are finding it harder to get management to accept the advanced technologies that they must adopt to stay competitive... Many managers simply do not like the new order of accountability that technology has brought to their jobs... The workings of a counter-revolution to the technological revolution have set in, experts say, because the new technologies are altering the nature of work — and the basis of power... As computer programs mimic the skills that have long set managers apart, workers to lower-level jobs can do tasks once reserved for executives... "The technology can turn workers into managers," said Shoshona Zuboff, a social psychologist at Harvard Business School who has been studying the organizational impact of such technologies... "It's an implied threat to the whole structure of authority... The classic case — the one used by Harvard Business School to illustrate the problems of implementing the technologies — is "Tiger Creek." In this pseudonymous Midwestern paper manufacturing plant, an electronic expense-tracking system was installed that seemed certain to slash costs... Under this system, machine operators suddenly had a monitor displaying the precise costs of all the decisions they made. They found cheaper chemical

PHONES: For Export Only

(Continued from Page 1)

or television reception, and the made-for-America models do not meet those standards, a spokesman said... "In Japan, the law is very strict," he said. "Even if we wanted to sell this cheapest model, we couldn't... In addition, the spokesman said, the U.S. model has a range of only 40 meters (about 130 feet), compared with 50 meters for the Japanese model... And the Japanese model can work on 89 channels, compared with only 10 for the U.S.-market telephone... However, salespeople interviewed said that none of these differences seemed decisive to them or to many of their customers... Since the average Japanese home is smaller than the average American home, they said, the range of the cheaper model is adequate for most customers... "The two models are out very different," said Minoru Nakajima, a salesman at Yodobashi Camera, from which Matsushita bought 60 phones in one swoop... "It made me angry, and it made us angry. We want to sell things as cheaply as possible... And a Sakuraya manager said, "It may be that manufacturers think it will sell here even if the price is high... Masaki Higuchi, a salesman at the Sakuraya chain's main store, said that he had received telephone calls from disappointed shoppers every day since Matsushita bought out his stock a week ago... No one is sure how many cheap cordless models were sold and are now in use, but in Sakuraya only one remains — oow doing duty as the Sakuraya telephone... So far, Mr. Higuchi said, there have been no problems with that phone.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange took a wait-and-see attitude last week, analysts said, as prices were reasonably steady despite a buoyant undertone to the mood of the market... The AFP-CBS general index closed at 223.1 points, up from 219.7 the previous Friday... Volume slipped to 7.57 billion guilders, from 8.55 billion the previous week... Prices took their cue from the strength of the U.S. dollar and developments on Wall Street... The brokerage firm Kempen & Co. predicted that prices would move up to the next few days because of a steadier dollar and the lower U.S. trade deficit.

Frankfurt

West German stocks put on a good performance last week, as the Commerzbank index finished at 1,392.2, up 132.5 from the previous Friday... Prices as measured by the index have now recovered by 9 percent since the first of the year... Analysts said attributed the week's rise to the dollar's stability, lower interest rates and a good tone on Wall Street... Volume was up for the week to 13.16 billion Deutsche marks, against 10.21 billion the previous week... In the auto sector, Daimler jumped by 68 DM, while BMW rose by 13 and VW by 20.50... The pharmaceuticals maker, added 31 points for the week, while in the electronics sector, AEG tacked on 26.50 and Siemens 22.40... Banks also did well, as Deutsche jumped by 27.70 DM, while Commerzbank rose by 6 and Dresdner by 6.50.

Hong Kong

Trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange failed to match the festive mood of the pre-Chinese New Year, with the Hang Seng index down 5.36 points for the week in quiet trading... The leading market barometer closed Friday at 2,287.23, compared with 2,292.59 at the end of the previous week... The broader-based Hong Kong Index closed at 1,494.25, down 3.62 points from 1,497.87... The Hang Seng started in a bearish mood last Monday by plunging 69.03 points in response to rumors that several international fund managers had been lowering their exposure on the Hong Kong market... Cautious bargain-hunters fueled a 23.01 point rise in the Hang Seng on Thursday ahead of the release of December U.S. trade figures... The index finished Friday up a further 30.75 points.

London

The London Stock Exchange was quiet most of the week, with daily volume below the level regarded as a "viable market"... The Financial Times industrial share index closed 2.1 points down from the week before, at 1,385... Shares tumbled initially as the first leg of a new account got under way... The market lost more than 2.5 percent in one session on renewed concern about inflation and fears of a subsequent hike in interest rates... A strike by workers at the 22 Ford-U.K. plants deepened worries... However, the market managed to shake off some of the gloom... A batch of satisfactory earnings reports from major companies such as Amstrad, BOC and Reuters Holdings, gave shares a boost... Also contributing to the improvement was takeover activity among some builders, including Blue Circle, which increased its stake in Birmid Qualcast to 46.5 percent.

Milan

Milan stocks began to recover last week after a sharp drop the week before caused by announcement of the restructuring of the Ferruzzi-Montedison group... The MIB index finished the week down 0.45 percent, against a 5.98-percent plunge the previous week... The COMIT index edged down to 436.76, from 438.89 the Friday before... Shares in the companies making up Gruppo Ferruzzi recovered as a whole... For the week, Montedison rose by 1.4 percent and Iniziativa META added 4.2 percent... However, Silos, which will disappear under the restructuring, fell by 7.4 percent... Olivetti jumped 7.2 percent on rumors that a shareholder had sold a block of shares at a

price much higher than current market levels. Pirelli rose by 2.3 percent, and SNIA by 5.1 percent.

Paris

Paris stock prices continued their recovery last week... Takeover interest, a suggestion of a trend to lower interest rates and a drop in the U.S. trade deficit all played major roles... The CAC stock index finished the week at 284.5, up from 270.6 the previous Friday... Prices had jumped 7.5 percent the week before... Stocks of companies that might become targets of takeover bids again did well, but so did such blue chips as Thomson-CSF, Peugeot and Michelin... Analysts said the awakening of such old standbys was a good sign, as it means that the rally is more likely to last... They also said that foreign investors have started to return to the Paris Bourse.

Singapore

The Singapore Stock Exchange had a week of quiet trading ahead of the Lunar New Year holiday, as share prices moved within narrow margins... For the week, the Straits Times Industrial Index recouped a marginal 3.32 points to 873.17, while the SES All-Share Index recorded a 0.71 point decline, to 256.45... Volume dropped 7.8 percent to 87.7 million units... Political developments in neighboring Malaysia and the U.S. decision to withdraw trade privileges from Singapore undermined sentiment... Investors were also reluctant to open new positions ahead of the announcement of the U.S. trade figures for December, released after the Friday close in Singapore.

Tokyo

Tokyo share prices rose sharply, thanks largely to a burst of buying on Friday... Dealers noted the dollar's stability amid predictions of an improvement in U.S. trade figures... The 225-issue Nikkei stock average gained 210.06 yen on Friday to close the week at 23,981.94, up 190.75 from the previous Saturday... The key index has now recovered more than 50 percent of losses incurred between its record high of 26,646 yen on Oct. 14 and the low of 21,036 yen reached Nov. 14, after the Oct. 20 crash... The composite TSE index, a 1.77-point loser the previous week, recovered 21.54 points to close at 1,949.31... It gained 15.43 points on Friday aloof... The market was closed Saturday for a regular monthly recess... Institutional investors mostly stayed away Monday through Wednesday... But they came back on Friday after a national holiday on Thursday... Export-oriented high-technology issues got most of the attention, owing to a stable dollar-yen rate and rumors that the U.S. trade deficit for December would be less than \$10 billion... It was later announced as \$12.2 billion... Volume on 724 million shares on Friday boosted average daily volume this past week to 546.5 million shares from the previous week's 488.5 million... Value of stocks traded averaged 557.09 billion yen a day, up from 454.2 billion yen.

Zurich

Zurich stock prices were hesitant last week, although with a slight upward trend... The Credit Suisse index finished the week at 435.0, up from 423.5 a week earlier, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator was at 484.5, up from 478.6... Observers said investors were "very liquid," so that conditions are right for at least a limited stock price recovery, in view of the stable dollar... Financial companies had a mixed showing, as Motor Columbus rose 105 to 1,325 but Oerlikon-Bihlre dipped 10 to 190... The same trend was noted in insurance stocks... Compagnie de Reassurance added 500 francs to 12,800, while Zurich dipped 25 to 5,425... Industrial stock rose markedly, especially Saurer, up 41 to 326... Food and chemical groups performed well, with Nestlé up 55 to 8,400, and Sandoz up 75 to 12,475... Among foreign issues, U.S. and Dutch stocks were higher, with IBM up 5.5 to 155 and Unilever up 3 to 82... German stocks were firm, including Siemens, which tacked on 16 to 306.

Stone, Against the Entitled Eighties

'As a kid one of the reasons you'd go to the movies is that it was subversive, they'd take the ordinary world and turn it around. One of the joys of going to the movies was that it was trashy and we should never lose that.'

MARY BLUME
that I pulled it off and nobody has dealt with it because they're embarrassed," Stone says. The video market has made subversion possible. "I got 'Salvador' and 'Platoon' financed off of that." He considers his credit for the 1983 remake of "Scarface," a lurid study of the effects of easy money, his most subversive film yet. "It was widely hated but it will last because it has some elements that people relate to."
Stone's subversion is neither complacent nor eye-tired. The word has come to suggest comic bomb-throwers but the tradition is in fact as American as apple pie.
"As a kid," Stone says, "one of the reasons you'd go to the movies is that it was subversive, they'd take the ordinary world and turn it around — the teacher in the school was the one they made fun of, there never was a good teacher, remember? Horror films were subversive. One of the joys of going to the movies was that it was trashy and we should never lose that."
Stone's apprenticeship in horror films and assorted junk is long



Oliver Stone: The first to convert subversion into big bucks.

past but he retains a zest for excess. "I think understatement is better than overstatement, that's my style. I'm post-modernist, not minimalist. I like to smash plates on a canvas. It's primitive."
He describes himself as a social realist. With the often brutal and splashy style that mainstream films these days demand, he has the simple and basically optimistic morality of Frank Capra, whom he greatly admires. "Social realism is a good tradition, why is it gone?" Stone says. It is, he adds, what he is trying to do. "People should discuss, ask, find out."
Stone, 41, was brought up in the disquiet world where customs are maintained rather than discussed. His father, an American Army officer, met his French mother in the Bois de Boulogne at the end of World War II when he crashed his bicycle into hers in order to start a conversation. After a year at Yale, Oliver broke loose and went to Saigon to teach English in a civilian school. It was 1965 and the First Infantry had just landed; the troubles, everyone said, would soon be over.
"I was in the Merchant Marine, too, working as a wiper in Southeast Asian waters," Stone says, "and then I ended up back in the States and I wrote about it, unpublished, and I kept feeling I hadn't gone all the way. But I did, and basically that's what set me up for the return in 1967."
When Stone enlisted in the army in 1967, he was worried that the war would end and he would miss his young-Hemingway experience. "All the projections in 1965 and 1966 were that the war would be quickly over. I arrived in September 1967, and entered the most bloody phase of the war that

the buccaneering spirit of American business. A finance western, they call it in France. I love that."
In American newspapers and magazines, financial writers were asked to verify the film's contents and its sets and costumes were analyzed for their successful depiction of the high roller's lifestyle. The big-time raider, played by Michael Douglas, spoke lines that had been uttered in real life by Ivan Boesky and Sir James Goldsmith and he became a hero in New York. "He wears good clothes, has great paintings and he's on top of his game. Donald Trump saw the picture, he loved Douglas. In America the '80s have changed our way of thinking — we see guys on the covers of magazines. In Europe they see Douglas as the bad guy, everything that's wrong with the American businessman, the vulgarity."
Stone's brief is less against the raider than against the spirit of the so-called entitled '80s in which everyone feels entitled to grah and knee and smash for a piece of the cake. "I think a lot of what the raiders do is good," Stone says, citing companies that have been given a new lease on life by takeovers. "Douglas isn't just a bad guy, it's more complicated than that."
His stance is that of a moralist, not of a political radical. "I personally don't like socialism, I don't like forms of state control. I believe in Keynesian capitalism. I believe in the entrepreneur and the worker class. As Keynes I think that enthusiasm for the raider, for the owner class, is the best thing that can happen. In order for capitalism to work there has to be a certain amount of self-interest. If the country is prospering, if we're getting back to creating, manufacturing, producing things, then it cannot be good only for the United States but for the world."
In Stone's brand of subversion there is room for old-fashioned beliefs such as redemption. From the seedy journalist in "Salvador" to the greedy Bud Fox of "Wall Street" there seems to be a definite sense that those who have fallen low can redeem themselves.
Yes, Stone says, nearly blushing, there is. "Call it just hope," he says.

LANGUAGE

Falling in Love With Luv

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Valentine's day, philologists wonder: What's happening to love?
"O, my Luv's like a red, red rose / That's newly sprung in June," wrote Robert Burns in a 1794 sonnet, deliberately using a variant spelling, *luv*. He was not the first or last to fiddle with the spelling or pronunciation of this fairly important noun and verb.
Luv's root is not Latin; *amor* is some Romans felt for each other, leading to our *amorous*. For the origin of *love*, we turn to the Saxons, whose Old English word was *lufu*, and the Gothic tribes of Central Europe, whose L-words led to our *love*, *lust* and *even libido*.
The English pronunciation began with LOO-oo, changed to LOW-uh in Middle English, and now — as every lyricist knows — rhymes with *love*, above, and *above*. People who like their language neat will frown at the inability of our spelling to convey consistent pronunciation: the same combination of the letters *ov* has an oo sound in *move* and *prove*, and a long o (like Bobby Burns' "O, my Luv") in *cow* and *row*. (Actually, the differences reflect the etymology: words with Germanic roots shorten the o sound, as in *love*; French roots, taken from Latin, lead you through *noir* to *more*.)
The spelling variant that has gained in usage so much that it has lost its kinship is *luv*. This hypocorism started about a century ago, as friendly British barmaids clipped it slightly to use it as a term of endearment: "What'll yer 'ave, Luv?" (*Hypocorism*? It comes from the Greek and means "the use of pet names"; when a person calls everybody "Darling," that word is hypocoristic. Glad to help, Guv.)
Today, *luv* is used to show affection, care or cordiality without getting serious. If you get a note signed with the distal form, the sender is saying, "Look, I'm being cheerfully affectionate, but this verbal embrace is no protestation of undying love; don't get any ideas." *Much lov* is to love as *to-la* is to a serious farewell. A smiling "luvval" is usually a friendly or filial equivalent to "see you soon," although it can conceal a genuine expression of love.
As used by the Beatles in the 1960s, the word was said almost like "loov," close to *more*; more recently, some singers have taken to pronouncing it "leave," close to nothing else. The three-letter spelling was popularized in the 1963 play "Luv," about pseudo-intellectuals, by Murray Schisgal, and the subsequent movie starring Jack Lemmon.
Luv spelled the traditional way, covers both spiritual and personal commitments. The powerful word is unshuffled by the trend toward using *make love* to mean fornication rather than courtship: In 1897, the Century Dictionary defined *make love* to as "to profess affection for (one of the opposite sex); strive to win the affection of"; but in 1976, the Oxford English Dictionary Supplement said the verb phrase's meaning has changed: "Now more usually, to copulate" (from the Latin *copulare*, "to join, couple"). *Luv's* spelling, however, is likely to last another thousand years.
Luv may also be here to stay.

country the phrase *lame duck* appears to derive at the time of the Civil War from duck hunting. A wounded duck, or a lame duck, isn't very effective either as a duck or a hunting trophy.
The anchorman was blindsided on that canard, and not just in the active voice of *to derive* rather than the passive to be *derived*. In 1761, the British author Horace Walpole, who had just discovered some delicious new stock-exchange terms, wrote to Sir Horace Mann: "Do you know what a Bull, and a Bear, and a Lame Duck are?" The OED later defined the term to mean "a disabled person or thing; specifically (Stock Exchange slang): one who cannot meet his financial engagements; a defaulter."
Fennings modified his statement with "in this country"; however, when *lame duck* was imported here from England in the mid-19th century, the term still carried its slang meaning of bankruptcy. Soon it was applied to politically bankrupt officeholders, and by 1863, Francis Blair's Congressional Globe sneered at the Court of Claims for being "a receptacle of 'lame ducks' or broken-down politicians."
The duck has an honored place in American slang. President Reagan recently told supporters he would be no lame duck; previously, Jimmy Carter used the Southernism *like a duck on a June bug* to call up the image of a persistent fowl pecking away at a hard-shelled beetle. We also have *strange duck* (or *queer duck* or *odd duck*) for an eccentric person, *staring duck* for anyone vulnerable and *dead duck* for someone whose chances are considered meager.
The best use has to do with political semantics. Recently, I complained about an editorial correction of a reporter who labeled the Sandinista government in Nicaragua "Communist"; the editors felt that the Central American regime was not set up on the Soviet model, and "Marxist-Leninist" would be a more accurate description. To me, this called up labor leader Walter Reuther's advice. Explaining how to tell a Communist, he said, "If it quacks like a duck, and waddles like a duck, then it just may be a duck."
AFTER his televised altercation with Dan Rather, Vice President George Bush, according to The Washington Post, told some CBS staffers that he didn't like the "goddamn" network. After that came out in print, Bush said, "I had known the microphone was on, I would not have taken the Lord's name in vain, and I apologize for that."
Except to the strictest of constructionists, who are probably supporting Pat Robertson anyway, no apology was necessary. Originally, *God-damn* was a profane oath, and can be found in print in 1431, spelled "Goddem," attributed to John of Arc. "Gimme the French goddam," according to the OED; the French often represented Englishmen as the "kurt" who went around saying *goddam*.
These days, especially in its adjectival use, the first syllable of *goddam* is not a reference to the Deity. Compare *God-fearing* with *godfearing* and *godfather*; in *God-fearing*, the reference is clearly to the Supreme Being; the other words are children of a lesser god. Thus, in using *goddam* as currently understood, and I accentuate its non-profanity meaning by not capitalizing the word, and dropping the final *n* — the name of the Lord was not taken in vain, George Bush did not break the Third Commandment.

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